Chicago Tribune.

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EUROPE.

[illegible] Military Preparations in France.

[illegible] of Distrust Excited by the Roumanian Powers.

The House of Lords on the Derby Reform Bill.

Review of British Troops in Honor of the Sultan.

WASHINGTON.

Hours of Congress.

Words Between Senators Chandler and Fessenden.

Proceedings in the House Relative to the Impeachment Testimony.

General Grant Comes Out Openly in Favor of Congress.

Congress Adjourn till the 21st of November.

[illegible] Elicited in the Surratt Trial Yesterday.

Greeley Nominated as Minister to Austria.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE REFORM MEASURE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 20.

[illegible] in the House of Lords sustain [illegible] Reform Bill. Earl Grey op- [illegible]

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 20—Evening. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

[illegible] was carried over them by a large majority.

DEPARTURE OF MEMBERS.

Many members left the city to-night, and to-morrow evening will take the most of the remainder.

A NEW PHASE RELATIVE TO THE IMPEACHMENT MATTER.

After the House had ordered the impeachment testimony to be submitted, and before the arrival of the time for adjournment had prevented the execution of the order, several facts concerning the evidence leaked out in the conversation of certain members of the committee who considered the order at present equivalent to the removal of the obligation of secrecy. The principal point of such conversations was with regard to the testimony given by General Grant two days ago, and completed to-day, but not embraced in the printed volume. It appears that the General was called by the Democrats, who were led to believe, by certain statements of Colonel Hillyer, that it could be established that Grant had declared himself in favor of the President's policy. The testimony of the General was so conclusive as to the fact that he gave the strongest support to the reconstruction measures of Congress, as against the President, that the Democrats were greatly disappointed and chagrined. To-day the General appeared in the committee room of his own accord, and asked to correct and amend his evidence in certain particulars, in justice to himself. This was of course granted, and he went on to say that since testifying two days ago, he had had a conversation with Colonel Hillyer, in which some things that had heretofore escaped his memory had come to mind. He now recollected that in February, 1866, he had said to the President, in the presence of Colonel Hillyer, that he thought the South should be represented as speedily as possible, and that as this conversation might seem to contradict the testimony in which he declared he stood fairly on the Congressional platform, he had felt impelled to come and put it on record. The General gave the committee to understand that his idea of the President's policy had always been that it was only temporary in its character, and to prevent a state of anarchy, and to remain in force only till Congress, as the proper authority, should prescribe the terms of reconstruction. He has not sympathized with the President in his war upon Congress.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLET.

The resolution regarding the Lincoln memorial tablet, known to be in a coal heap in the cellar of the White House, went to the President at 10 o'clock this morning. Up to the time of adjournment it had not been found, and it will now become the duty of General Michler, in charge of public buildings, to dig it out and have it taken to the old Hall of Representatives.

BUSINESS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day nominated Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, but an objection having been made to the consideration of the subject, it went over. The Senate took no definite action on the nomination of Colonel Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture. John Netherland, of Texas, was confirmed as Minister to Bolivia.

The following Consuls were confirmed: Benj. Tripp, Jr., at Santiago, Cape Verde Island; Stephen Higginson, Jr., at Batavia; McLeod Murphey, at Tabasco; Rufus Meade, of Vermont, at San Juan del Sur; Elisha Lee, of Connecticut, at Guayaquil; A. La Cambral, Porto Cabello; J. Gonzales, at Martinique.

The Senate rejected John A. McClernand, [illegible] Davis, Major Touten and Major Roger Jones.

Surgeon J. H. Baxter, late chief of the medical office at the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, was confirmed as Medical Purveyor of the United States army, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Ward H. Lamar, of this city, who has been nominated Consul General at Havana, was formerly United States Marshal.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The House to-day directed the Committee on Judiciary to report forthwith the testimony in the impeachment case. The Chairman of the committee immediately collected the manuscripts and had them piled on his desk, in order, at the proper time, to respond to the call, but the resolution of Representative Covode, requiring the report of the minority to be printed in the testimony intervened, and the House, pending its consideration, adjourned till the 21st of November. So the resolution went over. Several copies of the printed testimony had found their way into the hands of correspondents, but after adjournment, so far as possible, the Radicals held a meeting, and declared that in view of the facts which had transpired in the House, the injunction of secrecy is still continued regarding the evidence.

CABINET PROCEEDINGS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

The President's message to the House today stated that the publication of the Cabinet proceedings on the interpretation of the Reconstruction Acts, made in June, was by proper authority. Other questions arising from these acts have been under consideration upon which no conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has been authorized by him, but should it at anytime be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make public these or any other proceedings of the Cabinet authority for their publication would be given by the President.

DECISION RELATIVE TO LOTTERIES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Chief Justice Chase has decided that the right of the United States to collect the Internal Revenue tax on lotteries does not authorize the carrying on of such affairs when the law of the State declares them illegal.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, $3,330,367.

FROM OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The United States steamers Iroquois and Aroostook were at Simons Bay, South Africa, May 29. Captain English, of the former, reports that the deaths from fever at Mauritius, according to news received at Simons Bay, reach 17,000. A despatch to the State Department reports that a volcanic eruption had occurred nine miles west of the Island of Terceira, one of the Azores. Several villages had suffered from the earthquake. No lives were lost. The volcano was in action on the 6th of June.

SERENADED.

Senators Wade, Sumner, Speaker Colfax and Thad. Stevens were serenaded to-night. The latter was too ill to respond.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the House bill in relation to the election of officers for Washington City.

A point of order was raised that the consideration of this bill was in violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided that the bill could not be taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Clerk be instructed to return the adjournment resolution which had been communicated to the House. He noticed that the Senators who voted for the resolution were the same who voted last spring against any extra session. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Fessenden as the Conservative Senator from Maine, who in April last had so much confidence in the President as to believe he would call Congress together if necessary. The President, in his rebel message, had said substantially that he would not enforce the Reconstruction Bill passed by Congress. He hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for a meeting again at an early day. After further remarks, he said there was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate known as Conservative Republicanism. Like all other hybrids, it was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1865, under Wm. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and a few Copperhead and Northern rebels. In 1866 it again raised its head in an attempt to unite the Republicans and rebels. The highway of Conservative Republicanism was so clearly marked with gravestones as the highway to California was marked with the carcasses and bones of dead mules. The people had not done yet erecting tombstones. Some of the large cities were Conservative, but of the people of the United States nine-tenths were sound Radicals.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator's speech was evidently intended as an attack on himself. I have been aware for some time the Senator and some other Senators designed deliberately, if they could, to injure my standing and position so much as to be done [illegible] themselves from anything that might be supposed to influence their opinion in advance with regard to this great question. As a matter of policy, as a matter of good sense he had not withheld his opinions from his friends, and perhaps that opinion was well known to the Senate. But should the question come before the Senate, he trusted he should be able to meet it calmly and vote upon it fairly, whether with the majority or minority.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator had brought up his family and exhibited it to the Senate. He (Chandler) had never alluded to that family record at all. He had never seen the article to which Mr. Fessenden alluded as appearing in a Detroit paper. He had attacked Mr. Fessenden on his public record, and his public declaration on this floor. It was known not only to the Senate, but to the country, that the Senator from Maine had stood here month after month, and week after week, the defender of Andrew Johnson, and his Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN. I have to say but one single word. In saying that the Senator from Michigan says what is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER. Was it not a defence of the President to say, that he would call an extra session of Congress?

Mr. FESSENDEN. No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I don't understand the meaning of the English language. He stood here as a defender of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, day after day, and week after week. I care nothing about him nor his family. I care not how many men he has in office, or how many out of office. It is a matter too small to allude to in this body. His public record, his utterances on this floor, his votes, I have the right to comment on. [illegible] he talks about contempt for me, I [illegible] back his contempt with scorn. I have a record as well as he, and I am as proud of it as he is. I have nothing on that record to apologize for or explain, and for my votes or utterances for ten years, I have never seen any reason to change them or renew them.

Mr. SUMNER offered a series of resolutions declaring the privilege of debate in the Senate with regard to [illegible] liable to impeachment.

Tabled.

An Executive session was held, and while therein the Senate insisted on its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and asked a committee of conference with the House.

On reopening the doors, Mr. RAMSEY offered a Mileage Bill for the extra session. Objection was made.

The Clerk of the House announced that it had agreed to the conference committee on adjournment, which was also agreed to by the Senate—yeas, 17; nays, 14.

A committee was appointed to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

A message from the President announced that he had signed the resolutions of sympathy with Crete, and the bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes, and to carry out the treaty with Venezuela.

Mr. NYE moved to reconsider the vote adopting the conference report. Lost—23 to 19.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if the President was going to return the bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been informed that the President had no more bills to return which he intended to veto.

After another Executive session, adjourned till the 21st of November.

HOUSE.

A resolution for printing 2,500 copies of certain chapters in the report of Captain, now Major General, A. A. Humphrey on the physics and hydrography of the Mississippi River, and 3,000 copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Goldsborough, was adopted.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill to carry into effect the Convention with Venezuela for the adjustment of the claims of United States citizens. Passed.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reply to Mr. Robinson's resolution asking for information with reference to citizens of the United States tried and convicted in Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States, transmitting a statement of the examiner of claims. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, his own name as one of the Commissioners, was struck out, and S. T. Tappan substituted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, by striking out the second and third sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[illegible]

The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have Governments republican in form; also to appoint sub-committees with power to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts passed yesterday over the President's veto.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, leave was given to members who have prepared, or may prepare speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, to have such speeches printed in the Globe.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Senate's amendment to the House concurrent resolution about adjournment.

Mr. PIKE moved that the House adhere to its action.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE moved to concur in the Senate amendment. Rejected—yeas, 38; nays, 73.

Mr. PIKE'S motion to adhere was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that Lafayette C. Baker had been on the 2d of July duly subpoenaed to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee in reference to certain allegations against the President, and had neglected to appear before the committee, and directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take Baker into custody, and have him brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the authority of the House. Adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. LOGAN, amended by Mr. Schenck, to order the Judiciary to report forthwith all testimony taken in the impeachment case.

The Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all Indian tribes of the United States on a tract of land sufficient for their necessities, under the superintendence of some humane persons, with a view to the education of such tribes and the protection of all their just rights.

The conference committee, on the current resolution for adjournment, reported a resolution that both Houses adjourn at half-past four this afternoon until Thursday, the 21st of November. Agreed to—71 against 40.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the veto [illegible] to have their speeches printed in the Globe. He denounced such practice, and showed that it might be abused.

Messrs. BAKER, BALDWIN, SCOFIELD and SCHENCK presented similar views, and Mr. MARSHALL excused the custom on the ground that under the previous question nine or ten members were precluded from taking part in the debate.

After an explanation by the Speaker the vote on the reconsideration of the original motion was tabled.

As amended by Mr. SCHENCK the impeachment case was adopted—87 against 47.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reply to the House resolution as to the publication of Cabinet proceedings in reference to the interpretation of the Reconstruction Law. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all the Indian tribes of the United States.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE defended his course on the impeachment question.

Mr. WILLIAMS reiterated his views in favor of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirmed his belief that the investigation should be conducted with all the principles of the rules of law, and declared that his belief that was entertained as to the political importance of forcing the impeachment question on the country, regardless of any other question, could turn him aside from the course which he had to take, and which the law required him to take.

Mr. BUTLER expressed the hope that the report would be read some time before his [illegible]

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman from Massachusetts was a [illegible] man, who wanted to have everything his own way; but he ought to recollect that there were other men in the world beside himself, and they could not all look on questions exactly alike. He was willing to report the testimony to-day if the House deemed it prudent and decided that it would be a proper proceeding to report it for the newspapers and readers of the country [illegible]

[illegible]

Clayton County, was recently seized by Department Collector Grant, the owner refusing to give proper warehouse bonds.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese King Complains of Foreigners Supplying Rebels with Arms—Outrage on China Against the Coolie Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The ship Centurion, from Hong Kong, June 22, has arrived.

The Prince King had addressed a despatch to the foreign Ministers, complaining that certain Europeans are in the habit of supplying the insurgents with arms, and requests that care be exercised by Consuls not to issue passports to doubtful characters.

Hong Kong papers denounce the coolie trade as practiced by the Portuguese at Macao. They state that personal punishment is inflicted on Chinamen who refuse to ship, to induce a change of their determination. They give instances of kidnapping girls and women, who are carried to Macao for purposes of prostitution. The men are shipped to South America as coolies. The papers call upon the civilized nations to stop the traffic, even if it be necessary to [illegible] the Portuguese of Macao.

The British merchants at Chefoo presented a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, stating the importance of Chefoo as a depot for trade in North China, and the advantages that would accrue by importation of goods direct from England, and asking him to use his influence with the Chinese Government to make Chefoo a free port.

A daring robbery was committed in the British Concession at Hankow. Two coolies, carrying a box of treasure belonging to the Bank of India, were attacked by a band of Chinamen from Mar Bund. The treasure was carried off.

A Japanese officer at Nagasaki, while walking along the street, jostled a European and was struck over the head with a stick. The Japanese immediately drew his short-sword and stabbed the foreigner, who was wounded in the back and neck. The man was not expected to survive. The offender was arrested and delivered to the Japanese authorities.

A FENIAN EPISODE.

A Cargo of "Hardware" Shipped for Ireland—Where It Ultimately Brought Up.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The little brig which conveyed the party of twenty Fenians to Ireland, including Generals Nagle and Warren, on account of whose landing and arrest at Dungarvan, Ireland, has been published, has arrived back. It appears that she was chartered by wealthy Irishmen of this city, who are reported to have cleared her with a cargo of hardware, said hardware being 2,000 muskets and considerable ammunition. Arriving off the coast of Ireland, it was found that the brig was not provided with boats, and most of the party were obliged to jump overboard in the night and swim ashore in the surf. The brig attracted attention from the coast guard, but managed to elude them. The cargo of muskets has been discharged and many are now on their way towards Canada. Two or three of the parties came back in the brig. The expedition was conducted with the utmost secrecy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Registration Closed—A Grand Expose Promised—Education of Colored Children.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—Registration closed permanently to-day. Six thousand voters have registered, of whom 1,600 are whites.

The Union and Dispatch will to-morrow publish a copy of the ritual of the organization known as the Loyal League of America; also, a letter disclosing the organization and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Nashville has made arrangements for the opening of schools for colored children next September, and the Board of Education two weeks ago called upon parents to register their children and get certificates for them. Only a few have presented themselves. The scheme will probably fail, owing to the want of confidence in the sincerity of the city authorities instilled into the minds of the blacks.

CANADA.

Precautions Against a Fenian Raid—Local Government for Ontario Formed—Petition for the Pardon of the Fenian Prisoner McMahon.

OTTAWA, July 20.—Some precautions are being taken against another Fenian raid. Half of the Seventeenth Regiment has been ordered to Brantford, so as to be in position to move to Port Colborne and Fort Erie, if necessary.

TORONTO, July 20.—The formation of a local Government for Ontario is completed, and the Cabinet Ministers were sworn in to-day. Mathew Crooks Cameron is Secretary and Register, and Edmund Burke Wood Treasurer.

MONTREAL, July 20.—The Tenth Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Kingston, has received orders to proceed to Malta.

In reply to a petition praying for the remission of the sentence imposed on Father McMahon, the Governor General says the subject will receive immediate attention.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

County Taxes—Arrangements for Carrying Stock to the State Fair—The Grain Crops.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The Collector of Logan County paid into the State Treasury, to-day, another installment of $10,000 of State taxes for 1866, making in all $36,000 paid by that county to date.

The Keokuk & St. Louis Packet Company, plying between the two cities, have agreed to carry stock to and from the coming State Fair, at Quincy, free at owners' risk, and passengers at two-thirds the usual rates.

The wheat and oat crops of Central Illinois are nearly all harvested in safety, and an unusually large yield of prime grain of both species is anticipated.

CRIME.

Astounding Railroad Disclosures.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—A good deal of talk is made here over some alleged astounding disclosures concerning the sale of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad to H. C. Lord and others. W. F. Reynolds, of Lafayette, formerly President of the Lafayette Road, is charged with fraudulently concealing the financial condition of the road from a part of the Directors, and paying no dividends for fifteen years, secretly accumulating the surplus earnings, and representing the road as losing money, while it was in a most flourishing condition—all for the purpose of buying up the stock for a mere song. The Tippecanoe County Commissioners sold him the county's stock in the road in 1865 for twenty-five thousand dollars, when it really was said to be worth three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Case of Brutality.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A young woman named Nellie Shanger, was brutally ravished in a First Avenue car, last night. Two drivers, James Watson and Phillip Broderick, are arrested as the criminals.

Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—L. H. Tyson, merchant tailor, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. Pecuniary matters are said to have been the cause.

Attempt to Seize an American Vessel at St. Thomas.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—A United States gunboat at St. Thomas reports that the American bark Patmos, from New York, had arrived at St. Thomas in distress. She had a cargo of ordnance stores, believed to be consigned to the Chilian Government. The Spanish Consul at St. Thomas sent an express to the Governor of Porto Rico, for a man-of-war, and required the Governor of St. Thomas to detain the bark, which request was refused. The American Consul promptly despatched a messenger to the commander of the West India Squadron. In a few days the Monongahela, gunboat, and the Saco and Marblehead, with the Peoria, made their appearance in the harbor. Two Spanish frigates had arrived in answer to the Spanish Consul's despatch, but, on the appearance of the American fleet, they quietly left the scene and allowed the Patmos to complete her repairs.

Deaths from Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Some seven deaths from cholera occurred yesterday. The disease is steadily increasing, though so far it has not assumed an epidemic form. Its ravages are confined almost exclusively to negroes. A Board of Health has been organized to put the city in good sanitary condition. There is little or no excitement in regard to it.

RICHMOND, July 20.—It is reported that the cholera has appeared at Greenwood, on the Yazoo River, Mississippi. Over thirty negroes have died. No cases yet among the whites.

Large Fenian Meeting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 20.—An immense meeting of native and adopted citizens was held at St. James' Hall, to demand of the United States Government protection for her citizens in foreign countries, and the release of those now suffering in foreign prisons. The meeting was addressed by A. L. Morrison, of Chicago; Hon. James Humphrey, Member of Congress from this District; General Spear, A. M. Clapp, C. S. Macomber, and others. Strong resolutions were adopted, and great enthusiasm manifested.

Posthumous Work of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It is reported in Paris that before he entered Queretaro, Maximilian shipped for Europe a story of the French expedition to Mexico written by his own hand, and that the manuscript is in the possession of the Duc d'Aumale for publication in the French capital.

Unsettled [illegible] in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Advices from Porto Rico by way of Havana state that the [illegible]

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Evidence Presented Yesterday by the Defence.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

DR. AUGUSTUS BISSELL, residing at 219 West Eighteenth street, New York, testified positively that he saw Surratt at the Brainard House on April 14, 1865. He fixed the date by the fact that his child died on that day. Witness was examined and cross-examined at length. During the cross-examination it came out that he did not prescribe for any particular class of disease. Always made the practice of medicine a secondary affair. Has always speculated, making a dollar wherever he could in a legitimate way. Had his attention called to the prisoner by his peculiar dress. He looked frequently at the witness. Came and sat down near him. Witness had some conversation with the prisoner, which he narrated. Never saw him again until to-day. Saw him in jail and at once recognized him. The testimony of the witness, from Elmira witness, [illegible] have received nothing for testifying in the case, and expect nothing but my expenses.

JOHN C. HARTLEY TESTIFIED.

There were no pickets beyond the bridge at T. B. on April 15th, 1865.

Mr. Bradley denied that there was any truth in the story that he offered the witness Hubbard $1,500 to induce him to testify to a different state of affairs than had been sworn to. He presumed Mr. Hubbard would deny it.

Mr. Pierrepont said that such a publication had not been instigated or brought about in any way by the prosecution.

Isaac H. Surratt testified as to the prisoner's age.

JOHN F. REEVE TESTIFIED,

by reference to his book, that Surratt was in his shop in Montreal on the 7th of April, 1865, and had his measure taken. A Garibaldi was delivered on the 8th.

The defence now asked time to produce another witness, Father Boucher, and it was arranged that he be examined on Monday if he arrived from Montreal. If not, the prosecution shall put in rebutting testimony, and the defence be considered closed.

Mr. Bradley avowed his willingness to submit the case without argument, and Mr. Pierrepont said he could tell about that when all the testimony was in.

Adjourned to Monday.

FROM OMAHA.

Gold Discoveries in Utah—Montana News—Indian Outrages—Mormon Seceders.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, July 20.

A Salt Lake letter says the excitement about the new gold mines continues, although the exact locality on Green River is not made public. People, principally Mormons, continue abandoning their vocation and rushing for the mines. It is feared that the crops will suffer for want of harvesting.

Montana papers of the 4th are received. Governor Smith was on his way to Virginia City, where he will at once communicate with General Sherman and Secretary Stanton in regard to the protection of the settlements. Business in Helena is brisk and money easy. Machinery for mining and merchandise for traders are arriving from Benton daily. Reports from Beaver Head state that in the Big Hole and Stinking Water Valleys the grasshoppers have almost entirely destroyed the grain and vegetable crop in those valleys.

The Denver News of the 16th says the coaches are making the trip regularly between Denver and Julesburg in twenty-eight hours.

A letter from the Fairplay Gulch mines says the miners are taking an ounce of gold daily per man. The stamp mills are making a fine run.

From Laramie we learn that the citizens engaged in the late fatal affray at Ecoffey's ranche, where one soldier and one citizen were killed, have been sent under escort to Yankton, Dacotah, for trial, by the civil authorities.

The Indians attacked Hines' team near Mud Springs, on the 7th, capturing a mule and wounding a man.

Mr. Hurley, with a large Government team, had arrived at Julesburg from the Newport road Black Hill. He lost one man killed by the Indians.

A train of Mormon seceders from Brigham arrived at Julesburg on the 18th, on their return to the States.

Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM MADISON.

Arrival of General Sherman—The Crops.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., July 20.

Lieutenant General Sherman arrived here this afternoon to spend a few days with his family, and is stopping with Colonel Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent. There was no demonstration on his arrival as he seeks quiet, rest and recreation.

Farmers are largely engaged in haying for which they are having splendid weather to secure very heavy crops. No grain has been cut hereabouts yet. It still looks finely in all parts of the State. Gardens and upland pastures begin to suffer some from the dry weather.

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Juries—Elections.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, July 20.

The Convention considered, this morning, the amendments made to the Bill of Rights in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in all save one, the effect of which was to allow the Legislature to permit juries in Courts of Record to consist of not less than twelve persons. The present rule of requiring twelve is thus retained.

During the afternoon the Convention considered in Committee of the Whole the article on elections, and changed the time, and required that voters should live in the township on and before election, from ten to thirty days.

FROM LAWRENCE.

Deaths from Cholera at Fort Harker—A Rebel Contractor Foiled.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 20.

Eight men, recruits, died of cholera at Fort Harker on Thursday.

Yesterday Shoemaker's men were attacked by Indians, five miles from Ellsworth. The party went into the fort for re-enforcements.

The bid for the removal of the Chickasaw Indians, represented by a rebel Brigadier General, has been rejected by Colonel Wortham, Superintendent of the Southern Indians. The sureties were not approved by the United States District Attorney. The Superintendent has sent his clerk to [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Sickness Among Immigrants—Newspaper Proprietor Flogged.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Austrian ship Giuseppe arrived to-day from Antwerp with immigrants. She was sent to the lower Quarantine, seventeen deaths having occurred on board.

The steamer United Kingdom, from Glasgow, arrived to-day.

Mr. Briggs, proprietor of the Brooklyn Daily Programme, thrashed Mr. Whitney, proprietor of the New York Sunday Mercury, late last evening. The latter endeavored to obtain an apology for something published by the former, which resulted as above.

FIRES.

Large Amount of Railroad Property Destroyed.

CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—Property of the Northern Railroad, valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, including eight engines, machine shops, wood sheds, &c., was burned this evening. Half insured.

Fire in Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 20.—A despatch from Quebec says that about twenty houses on Olive and Latourelle streets were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not ascertained.

FROM RICHMOND.

An Insane Woman Released from Prison by General Schofield.

RICHMOND, July 19.—General Schofield has issued an order releasing from prison Mrs. Kirby, who killed her husband. She had been shown to be insane, and was released on condition that she should appear for trial in October.

FROM DUBUQUE.

Suit Against the City—Lead Discovery—Distillery Seized.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 20.—Mr. Riggs, of the Washington banking firm of Corcoran & Riggs, has commenced a suit in the United States Supreme Court against the city of Dubuque to recover moneys due on a loan of $100,000 made in 1856. The money was borrowed to build school houses, and the city mortgaged Central Island for that amount.

[illegible] & Co., who are sinking a shaft near Dubuque, struck a "promising" lead to-day.

The distillery and the [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible] in Buenos Ayres—Serious Illness of the United States Minister.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Buenos Ayres letter of June 4 states that President [illegible] had resigned, and as soon as his successor is appointed General Mitre will return to the command of the allied army.

The Government offices in the Custom House were seriously damaged by fire. It was reported that the greater part of the State papers were destroyed.

General Osborn, United States Minister, continued very ill.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have rejected the act of the last General Assembly directing the State Board of Public Works to vote for a President and four Directors upon the nomination of the present Bondholders. The Canal Company will commence legal proceedings at once.

Explosion of a Boiler—Two Men Killed.

CAIRO, July 20.—A locomotive attached to a stock train, used by Fox, Howard & Co. in filling the streets, exploded this morning, killing J. W. Harford, engineer, and fatally injuring John Wilson, fireman. The explosion was occasioned by a defective sheet in the boiler.

MEXICO.

Disclosure of a Reported Plot for Another Rebellion.

(Washington Despatch (July 17) to the New York Herald.)

Certain information has leaked out here which, if true, gives a new and startling explanation of the sudden and wide-spread movement to avenge the death of Maximilian. A statement was made to-day by a person who has been initiated into the inner circle of the present so-called filibustering enterprise, that the real object of this organization is to inaugurate another attempt to gain the independence of the Southern States. It is said that the enrolling of volunteers, which for a time was a spontaneous movement in different parts of the country, with the real intention of going into Mexico and joining with some one of the factions opposed to the Juarez Government, partly to avenge the death of Maximilian and partly to advance their own individual interests, is now rapidly assuming the form of a well regulated organization, under the management of cunning politicians and experienced soldiers. Men are to be initiated and enrolled, subject to the arbitrary direction of military discipline, and are to preserve strict secrecy with regard to the movements of the organization, as well as to those who are members of it. Arms, ammunition and other supplies are to be accumulated at designated points, and everything is to be in readiness to take advantage of the opportune moment. Of the time when operations are to be commenced there is nothing definite decided upon. Two particular contingencies have been mentioned, either of which arising would be taken as a fitting opportunity to strike the first blow. One is the impeachment of the President and his resistance to removal from office. In such a contingency the leaders of the "Maximilian Avengers" will, it is said, concentrate their forces, which, it is expected, will in a few months number a hundred thousand, and bring them to the support of the Presidential party. The other event which it is thought would afford a convenient opening is to invade Mexico with a filibustering force, and thus precipitate a war between the United States and that country; in which case the organization of "Avengers" will at once take sides with the Mexican Government against the United States. It is also stated that the organization is receiving accessions in the late insurrectionary States with astonishing rapidity, principally from those men who fought in the late rebellion, and are disfranchised therefore.

Much of the above details is given by the informant as the assertions of men prominent in the movement, but the statement that the objects of the organization are inimicable to the Government, and contemplate its final destruction, rests upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor. I do not undertake, however, to vouch for the absolute reliability of these developments, but deem it proper to give them to the public, considering the importance of the subject.

The Movement for the Annexation of Mexico.

[Washington Despatch (July 18) to the New York Herald.]

During the last few days a new movement has come to light, which has for its object the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The facts concerning it are as follows: It seems that a Mr. Abbott, brother of the historian J. S. C. Abbott, has been engaged for two years past in planning and maturing a scheme for the acquisition of the northern tier of Mexican States, with a view ultimately to the absorption of the whole of Mexico. He has travelled extensively through that country, put himself in communication with its leading men, including Juarez, and made overtures to them, with the tacit sanction of prominent parties in the United States. Until lately he met with but little encouragement in Mexico. Since the capture and execution of Maximilian, however, his propositions have been more favorably considered. A few days ago Mr. Abbott succeeded in getting together a number of prominent Senators and Representatives, to whom he made a statement of his labors and prospects. The meeting was held in the Vice President's room at the Capitol. There were present Senators Wade, Sumner, Chandler, Nye, Howard, Ramsey, and Representatives Banks, Butler, and a few others of lesser note. Mr. Abbott gave a detailed account of his plans, and laid before them maps and surveys of the territory proposed to be annexed to the United States. He stated that since the success of the Liberals there were fears entertained by the leading men of Mexico of a new invasion of that country by the European Powers, who were enraged at the death of Maximilian and also of a fresh repetition of the intestine strifes which have torn the Republic for so many years. Under these circumstances, Juarez and the better class of Mexican leaders entertain serious propositions of placing Mexico under the protection of the United States on certain conditions, the most vital of which is that they shall be taken care of in the way of securing good positions in their native country. Abbott urged that our Government should enter into negotiations with Juarez, and improve the opportunity to annex Mexico to the Union. He expatiated upon the immense advantages it would secure to us commercially, and in a territorial point of view. The Senators and Representatives present, listened to him attentively for nearly an hour, when each one gave his views on the subject.

Mr. Sumner, who was the first to speak, and who, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was naturally looked to for his opinion, disapproved the project, fearing that if it was adopted it might entangle us with the nations of Europe. At some future time, he thought, it might be well enough to entertain the idea, but at present he did not consider it practicable.

Senators Chandler and Nye were warmly in favor of it, so also was Senator Cole. General Banks did not think it practicable. He feared the Mexican leaders were not in earnest in making the offer. The other parties present did not express an opinion.

Mr. Abbott fortified his proposition with new arguments, answering the objections of Sumner and Banks. No definite conclusion, however, was reached, and the interview closed with the understanding that another meeting should be held at some future time. Mr. Abbott has since been busily engaged in talking to other Senators and members on the subject, with what success I have not been able to learn.

A Married Man Goes to the Wrong Bed and Wakes up the Wrong Passenger.

[From the St. Louis Times, July 14.]

Mr. Z. lives on Market street, in a certain house, bearing a certain number. He is the happy possessor of a wife and a score or more of children, is well blessed with this world's goods, and of course is much admired and patronized by all his neighbors.

Mr. Z. is also a public spirited man, and nothing delights him more than to see some work of internal improvement. He attends all meetings and other gatherings looking towards the promotion of those objects, and was never known to be backward in subscribing to any cause calculated to advance the best interests of St. Louis.

Having given this short history of the man and his aspirations, it is unnecessary to add that he was present at the Millers' and Flour Merchants' Convention, held at the Merchants' Exchange, last Wednesday, and made one or two vigorous speeches.

When evening came it required but little urging to prevail him to stay at the banquet. Being of a social nature, and much interested in the objects of the convention, he came to the conclusion that if he could advance those objects by taking his seat at a well-filled supper-table and putting down a few glasses of Heidsick, he would do it; and so Mr. Z. stayed. It was late—or early rather—when the company broke up to go home. There is nothing extraordinary in the circumstance, but our duty as a faithful historian compels us to disclose the fact that Mr. Z. was slightly fuddled; or, if this is too harsh a term, elevated. His eyes fairly twinkled with merriment, and he became possessed with such an inordinate desire for speech-making that he was only silenced by a couple of gentlemen clapping their handkerchiefs over his mouth and leading him from the room.

In this unsteady, uncertain and tottering condition, Mr. Z. was conveyed to his home and left at the street door. Here he dismissed the kind friends who had piloted him with a paternal blessing, and then addressed himself to the task of getting into the house and to bed without arousing the partner of his bosom. This undertaking, however, involved considerable difficulty. Their sleeping room was in the second story, third door from the stairway landing, and although Z. could have found it well enough at other times, yet on this particular juncture he was unable to ascertain. He opened the door softly and commenced to creep up stairs.

It seemed to him as though he weighed a [illegible] for each and every stair seemed to groan and squeak with pain, and he was in an agony of apprehension by clinging to the bannisters. Arriving at the top he groped around in the darkness until he had come in contact with the knob of the door, and imagined that it led to the room where reposed his partner in the dreams of innocence, he turned it boldly and entered. He would not light the gas, but disrobed in the dark, and off came his coat, vest, and pants, and last his boots. He imagined that he could not be mistaken in the room, for he detected articles of dress such as could be worn by none but a female.

He tangled himself in a set of hoops, slipped his toe against some French corsets and mentally swearing at Mrs. Z. for leaving her things where he could stumble over them, shuffled up slowly to the bedside, and turning down the clothes, was in the act of climbing in, when [illegible] scream broke out upon the midnight air and a white-robed figure jumped like lightning from the bed and rushed to the window shouting "Help; help; save me; it's a man!" The whole house was soon in an uproar. A policeman, three blocks distant, hearing the hubbub, started for the scene, and the valiant constable, as he came in, and Mrs. Z., who slept in the room adjoining, was the first to rush to the rescue. We shall not attempt to describe the sight that met her eyes on turning open the door. There in a corner, screaming with terror and surprise, was the young lady guest that was invited to spend the evening with her, and there by the bedside stood Mr. Z. in a very scanty toilet, looking as though he had been guilty of treason and was about to be hurried out of existence. Mrs. Z. gave one long agonizing look and exclaimed, "Oh! you naughty, naughty man," and then burst into tears, while the sobering wretch slunk to a chair, passed his hand over his brow once or twice, and exclaimed, "Well, I'll be [illegible]!"

He had strayed into the wrong room. We are happy to state that the matter is now settled, in consideration of his promising to never stay out another evening later than ten o'clock.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

A Night with Moliere and a Night with Victor Hugo.

[From Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

And since I am outside the walls of the Exposition, I think I cannot do better than to give a little account of two evenings at the Theatre Francais, a night with Moliere and a night with Victor Hugo. The Moliere nights, which occur at the Francais and the Odeon with a certain regularity, are dramatic solemnities of a curious character. The orchestra is removed and its space fitted with stalls. But no women are ever seen in either the stalls or the pit of the Theatre Francais. No such profanity. A quiet and scholarly queue begins to gather half an hour before the doors open. There are English, Americans, Germans among them. The house is filled with a quiet, appreciative, but undemonstrative audience. Three loud blows to with a heavy mallet are heard behind the curtain, and it rises upon the first act of "Tartuffe." The scene is an interior of no great depth and no pretensions of display. Through the five acts the curtain never falls and the scene is unchanged. Nearly all the characters come upon the stage and take their places in a formal semi-circle at the beginning, much as they do before the curtain falls at the end. At the end of each act the stage is left empty a few minutes, and the three loud thumps announce the end of one act and the beginning of another. The curtain falls at the end, to rise again for the five acts of l'Avare, which are played in the same manner; the whole comedy in one room and the five acts without fall of curtain. The two five-act comedies are played between 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock, and they are too clever and too well played to be for one moment tiresome. Every part is perfectly performed. The actors follow the text very closely, a few obsolete expressions only being changed. The interest of each piece is certainly centered and almost monopolized by its principal character. The hypocrite stands out in one picture with a terrible force, as does the miser in the other, and both were played with a wonderful perfection; but the manner in which all the subordinate parts are played, so as to heighten the effect of the picture, is a study for actors, who so often mar a piece either by slighting an inferior part or by making it too conspicuous. Here, as elsewhere, the French have mastered the principles of order and subordination, which are the basis of true art. And since the drama is an established institution in every civilized country, I believe the wisest policy is to accept it, use it for good, improve, perfect, and resolutely make the best of it. Every country should have its dramatic academy, and, for the present, I would send every actor and actress to Paris for one year as a part of their education.

My night with Victor Hugo was another affair. Hugo's "Hernani," the romantic [illegible] more than thirty years ago, at this same theatre, when there was so strong an opposition to it, on and off the stage, that Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, and the other Bohemians of that stormy period, were obliged to improvise a volunteer claque of their own, and on the first night assured the success of the piece by packing the house with five hundred Bohemians, who, let into the theatre at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, had a noisy picnic dinner by themselves, and then such a demonstration as you may imagine. It was a battle, and Hugo and the romanticists—young Paris and the revolutionists—won their victory. The piece had a good run, and has been reproduced from time to time, until Victor Hugo thought proper to write "Napoleon le Petit" and banish himself to the Isle of Jersey. The reproduction of "Hernani" at this moment is a literary and political demonstration, which the quartier Latin has taken up with its usual zeal. Prince Napoleon patronized it. The Emperor permitted it, for good reasons of his own. The house was crowded in every part. Hundreds of students, artists, and other enthusiasts and demonstrative characters made a long and double line hours before the doors were opened and smoked and sang and chaffed and cheered in high and riotous good humor; but all without crowding or leaving the line into which the paternal policemen had formed them. Some hours before I had made half a joint in a similar tail which wound itself slowly to the box-office where a leisurely lady—for all such clerkly business seems to be done by the women here, as if they alone could reckon money or take good care of it—sold the places. My turn came at last, and I asked for a single seat. Not one to be had. A whole box if I liked, but not a seat anywhere for that night. The stalls were gone long ago. Somehow I was incredulous. There must be a mistake. "Madame," I said, with the best French and in the politest manner I could master, "is it not possible to find me one single seat somewhere?" She looked at her sheet again, and discovered in one corner of the balcon—just the place I would have taken to have the best view of the stage and audience—not exactly a fauteuil, but an appendage to a fauteuil, a little seat hinged to the side of one, closing up with a spring, but turning down so as to allow me to sit in an alley. The prices at the Francais are moderate, but this little cane-bottom shelf cost me eight francs. The two comedies of Moliere had cost me but two and a half francs. Victor Hugo was in the ascendant.

The hero of the play is a brigand who hates the King. The King becomes Emperor, and he hates him still and swears to assassinate him, because the King's father has killed his (the brigand's) father; and every line of scorn and hate toward King and Emperor, from the outcast and exile, in Victor Hugo's passionate poetry, was applauded by pit and gallery, as if this hero, Victor Hugo, had been the exile, brigand and assassin, and Napoleon III. the object of his hatred and revenge. It was a very pagan demonstration. The students applauded insensate hate; applauded assassination. In the play the Emperor forgives his sworn assassin, and atones for the wrongs his father had inflicted with honors and rewards, and Hernani relents and repents, accepts the honors and the bride, and then, in the midst of happiness, that dreadful horn summons him to death. Those who had so frenziedly applauded his words of hatred and revenge probably thought it served him right for being such a milksop. The students and wild democracy had their manifestation in favor of assassination of Czar, Emperor, President; but it would be very unjust to represent their spirit as that of the audience. They were not, at the most, more than a fourth part of the audience, if so much, and when a passage in the play of quite an opposite sentiment gave the opportunity, the applause and counter demonstration were far more general. There was also a literary and artistic element, stronger in point of numbers than the political. The old friends of Hugo who had seen his first success—assisted at it—turned out in force. You rarely see so many old people at the theatre. His literary admirers were there, not for a political but a poetical manifestation. If the Emperor had considered the political allusions in a romantic brigand play, or their being applauded, a matter of any consequence, the play would not have been produced. It is a sort of safety-valve. These wild boys of various ages—Dumas, the younger, said of his father that he was a big boy he had when he was quite young—will blow off their steam applauding regicide in Victor Hugo's play, and spend all their money buying tickets to see it, and so have no francs left to buy double barrel pistols to shoot Emperors.

A. Dumas, fils, in a letter to a religious paper, called out by a friendly and appreciative criticism of his latest success, Les Idees de Madame Aubray, says the difficulty of reaching people by the stage is not in making good impressions, but in their not being permanent. An audience, carried away by the spirit of a play, will feel and applaud it. They will be moved to tears—but half an hour afterward they return to their former sentiments and conduct, what they had just split their gloves to applaud. The religious press and pulpit, he says, must fasten the good impression, and make it lasting. It is to be hoped that those who applaud the sentiments and hateful passions in a drama may find them equally evanescent. After all, the revolutionary element in Paris is not nearly so great as it is noisy; and even in a house so filled there was one night probably, the students were [illegible] Hugo wished to come to Paris there is nothing but his own writings—he can come and go as he pleases, no longer to be an exile. Madame Hugo sat in a private box at the Francais and enjoyed her husband's triumph; for aside from all politics it was a genuine triumph. If Victor Hugo would himself remove the only obstacle to his return to France, no one in France, I believe, would more heartily welcome him than the Emperor.

A National Labor Congress.

CHICAGO, July 19.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The Aurora Herald, remarking on the announcement of the second annual session of the National Labor Congress to be held in this city on the 19th of August, says: "This is a good move. Let the best men from the laboring ranks get together and discuss the labor question carefully, and good must help coming from it. Of course the workingmen of Aurora will see that they are well represented on the occasion above spoken of. They should send their best and most thoughtful men, men of undoubted loyalty and capable of treating the important questions with intelligence and due consideration. The great question of labor reform is yet to be discussed, and that cool and considerate action taken which will be for the best interests of the laboring classes."

I would add, with your permission, a few lines, at the same time hoping your able and plain discussion of these labor questions has led the laborer to know who are his true friends.

In your issue of the 18th instant, a correspondent, concerning the Commission now investigating the operation of Trades Unions in England, where an American relates his personal experience, in reply to Lord [illegible] and others. His Lordship, being a Scotchman, naturally makes inquiry relative to his countrymen in Columbia, and the response is somewhat illustrative of Scotch characteristics. We would advise our working men to read this report, as there are a great number of them in Chicago from the land of Burns who took a prominent part in the late eight hour fizzle. No doubt they will appreciate their questionable stand-point, and see the folly of their lifting a stick to break their own backs with, at the beck of reformers who, like certain improvement commissioners, care more for the fat salaries they enjoy than the benefit of those who pay them.

Workingmen will or should consider, each for themselves, that there are always two sides to a question, and thereby defy control to the dictum of any one who stands up and declares, "We will gain our point or suffer in the attempt."

At this Labor Congress they should have a good representation of the employers of labor from all parts of the country, which would relieve it from the odium that may be cast upon their membership, in attempting to change a state of things where the interests of two or more parties are concerned.

Freedom for all, both great and small,
Is the Yankee Doodle cry;
From land to land, this doctrine grand,
Be custom they ne'er deny.

One way is sure to make a cure,
And solve this labor question,
With heads and hands to tie the bands
In the steps of Co-operation.

In the words of Nasby—adoo!

WORKINGMAN.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 20.

The stock market this morning opened at the closing prices of last evening, and with a large amount of cash Erie (common) stock prevailing. On the receipt [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted.

300 MINERS OR LABORERS

WANTED,

AT LASALLE, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

F. D. TAYLOR,

[illegible]

Printing Office Wanted.

An experienced editor wishes to purchase the whole or an interest in a prosperous daily or weekly

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER,

[illegible]

"A. B. C."

Box 79, [illegible]

A SMART, ACTIVE, ENERGETIC young man, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital [illegible]

BOX 771 Ottawa, Ill.

Transportation.

N. T. CO.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

[illegible]

LOWELL, Alva Shaver, Master,

[illegible]

JOHN H. GREEN, [illegible] & CO., Agents.

FOR BUFFALO—The splendid steamer [illegible], Capt. Goldsmith, [illegible]

A. E. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

Reward.

$10 REWARD.

DOG LOST.

[illegible]

L. DeGRAFF,

219 West Adams-st.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE,

[illegible]

Land in Hyde Park,

By the acre or in lots, by

GEO. W. WAITE & SON,

132 LaSalle-st.

Photographs.

108 FINE ARTS. 108

[illegible]

TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN.

[illegible]

The best Cartes de Visite only $1.50 per dozen.

Boots and Shoes.

BAMBER, HAMILTON & HOADLEY,

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible]

132 Lake-st.

Dentistry.

VITALIZED AIR.

DR. Z. BOGERS,

SURGEON DENTIST.

[illegible] Dearborn-st., Opposite the Post Office

Extracts Teeth Without Pain.

[illegible]

TEETH

[illegible]

Trusses.

PROLAPSUS ANI—PILES.

[illegible]

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—Oriental Lodge, [illegible]

Business Cards.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE MASONIC TROWEL,

[illegible]

CIRCULATION [illegible]

General Notices.

If you would sell your goods,

Advertise!

If you would make a fortune,

Advertise!

If you would increase business,

Advertise!

If you want your name known,

Advertise!

If you want business notoriety,

Advertise!

If you would get rid of the blues,

Advertise!

If you would learn how, where and when to advertise judiciously,

Call Upon

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Office, 87 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ELOCUTION AND READINGS.

MRS. J. W. ADAMS,

LATE OF BOSTON,

Teacher of Elocution, Dramatic and Public Readings.

[illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS OR COMMISSION [illegible]

CHURCH CHOIR SINGING.—Persons wishing to join a Church Choir [illegible]

CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE

[illegible]

A Destructive Fire

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE

GRACELAND CEMETERY COMPANY

Has been temporarily removed to [illegible]

Bryan Hall, 89 South Clark-st.

[illegible] BRYAN LATHROP, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—[illegible]

Educational.

SOUTH ACADEMY.—Classes will be [illegible]

LAW DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.—[illegible]

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.

For Catalogues address

REV. WM. CORBY, S. S. C., President,

Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SINGLE and DOUBLE-THREAD

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

Great Sale of Public Property.

[illegible]

Proposals.

Improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS,

[illegible]

For Sale.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF [illegible]

GENUINE ASHTON'S AND WORTHINGTON'S

LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

[illegible]

TINNERS, ATTENTION!

[illegible]

Oakum.

DETROIT

OAKUM FACTORY.

[illegible]

LOW RATES.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1867.

THE LATEST VETO.

The President has vetoed the Reconstruction Bill, and Congress immediately re-passed it, and it is now a law. The veto message has been given to our readers. It is a repetition of the old exploded arguments in which he has indulged for the past two years, but he has had the discretion to omit the offensive language and the insulting denunciations which formed part of his previous message on this subject. The President argues [illegible] that the rebel States are States, and cites the legislation of the country for six years to prove that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government of the United States have recognized them as States. The President [illegible] of ink upon this point. He denies that the old boundaries of these States [illegible] changed, and that the people residing within the respective districts are the people of the States in which they have resided, and that for all national purposes, legislative, judicial and executive, these districts and the people thereof are States in all particulars save one, and that is, that they have no lawful Governments. One of Andrew Johnson's first official acts was to declare that in the rebel States there was no State Government existing which could be recognized or tolerated by the United States. By declaring them to be without legal State Governments did he blot out or deny their existence as States? He did not wait for an act of Congress declaring these States to be without Governments; but he assumed it as an established, acknowledged fact, incontestible in any form or manner, that those States had no legal Governments. The war was then over; Federal jurisdiction of all kind had been resumed; the tax gatherer was sent there, and the States existed, though such a thing as a State Government was wholly unknown, or if asserted was utterly squelched by the President's authority manifested through his District Commander. The difficulty with the President ever since has been that he is laboring under the delusion that he had the power to institute Governments in those States which could be more than temporary and provisional, without the sanction or authority of Congress. He instituted temporary Governments, and as Congress, which is paramount as the law-making power, has never recognized these Governments to be anything but temporary, provisional, and has expressly declared them not to be legal State Governments, he has been whirling round and round like a bee in a bottle. He has sought to compel Congress to recognize in him the power to establish State Governments without the previous authority of law, and Congress has refused to do so, but has undertaken its clearly constitutional duty of exercising the power of providing State Governments in those States where no legal State Governments exist. The President is enraged at the denial of his assumed power to make and unmake State Governments, and mortified that Congress is able to exercise its power in spite of his ambitious efforts to arrest it. He has resorted to every possible means to break the power of Congress. He used and abused the pardoning power; he used and abused the appointing power; he betrayed his own party; he sold offices to the Democratic party; he threw himself into the arena of local politics and appealed to the people. His efforts have recoiled upon him with fearful effect. He now stands powerless before Congress, trembling in his sleep from apprehension of impeachment,—scorned by the Republicans, despised by the Democrats, and treated with contempt by the rebels because of his cowardice in their behalf. Under these circumstances his vetoes can only be regarded as the mutterings of a baffled, irate and most humiliated and yet revengeful and malicious man, writhing in the consciousness of his own impotency.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Paris Exposition has attracted far more attention than the convocation of Catholic dignitaries at Rome, but it would not be at all strange if the latter should prove by far the more important event of the two.

The Exposition came with a flourish of trumpets, [illegible] its objects; while the council at Rome, although imposing in its proportions, was as unheralded and secret in its real designs and significance as the most elevated Jesuit could wish. Why call together such an assemblage of prelates as has not met since the Council of Trent? Was it merely to canonize some half dozen dead men, one of whom—Arbues—was, as he has been fitly called, the Murat of the Spanish Inquisition, and to commemorate the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul?

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the allocution of the Pope, the full text of which was published in our issue of Thursday, affords no relief from the perplexity, but the explanation is to be found, we apprehend, in the fact stated in the allocution that an *Ecumenical Council has been definitely decided upon*. That announcement has a far deeper signification than our New York namesake, or the general public, seems to suppose.

An Ecumenical Council, into which the present assembly will doubtless be resolved, has supreme power; its decrees are theoretically like the laws of the old Medes and Persians, which could not be annulled or disobeyed.

Some three hundred years ago, when Luther and his fellow-reformers were turning Europe up side down, such a council was convened at Trent by order of Paul III., and the extreme reluctance with which the demand for it was complied with by him and the stubborn refusal of his three predecessors to create such power superior to the Papal See, bear testimony to the exceeding importance which attaches to an Ecumenical Council.

It is certain that Leo X., Adrian VI. and Clement VII. would not have been deaf to the entreaties of Charles of Germany and the Catholic Princes of his Empire for such a council, had there been no occasion for dreading it. They were solicitous lest Protestantism should creep in and contaminate some of their decrees, and no Papal bull could interfere to prevent it.

When, at length, the council was called, it had become an almost absolute certainty that the influence of Luther would not be felt in it, but it took no little manipulation and clerical wire-pulling to pack that council. It is not at all probable that Paul, a pontiff of more than ordinary sagacity, would have consented to its convocation without being assured that it would be true to the traditions of the Church, and if it veered at all would incline to the High Church side. The sequel showed that he was not mistaken. The more extreme dogmas of the Church date no farther back than that council.

We have called especial attention to the Ecumenical Council of Trent because it throws some light upon the one which is soon to meet. The crisis of that period was scarcely less important than the one which now seems pending. At that time the Roman Hierarchy was apparently compact and complete in its sway, all Christendom had been born into its faith and nurtured in its traditions, yet its foundation had in reality been undermined by corruption, and it needed but the breath of a Luther to overthrow it.

At the present time the Roman See has become so weak that the temporality with which its spiritual power seems to be inseparably linked is in imminent danger of being taken entirely away. The last council was called to prevent, if possible, the beginning of the work of disintegration; the next will attempt to prevent its completion. The former signally failed. How will it be with the one which is pending? The former was in its immediate results a complete success, but as regards the practical and permanent object aimed at it was as complete a failure. If the Pope and the coming council are wise enough to profit by the lessons of experience they will not sacrifice ultimate to temporal success. The extreme caution and ultra conservatism of the ecclesiastics who fastened upon the Roman Church the canons and decrees of Trent, reacted most disastrously upon that organization, and there is no reason to expect a different result now from the same policy.

An attempt to establish for the [illegible] of the Pope equal authority with the Bible, and to carry out the measures of the High Church party, (for Papacy as well as Episcopacy has its High and Low Churchmen,) would very likely be successful, but it would be a victory fraught with defeat. If, on the [illegible] Catholics prevail, and the [illegible] spirit of the age than were those of the men who vainly attempted to stay the rising tide of the Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Roman Church may be materially benefited by the proposed assembling together of the prelates; but if they out-Trent Trent, they will deal the finishing blow to demolishing the edifice which they seek to repair.

We do not utter these words of warning from the standpoint of Protestant antagonism, but looking at the subject from a broad non-sectarian standpoint. We would desire that the Ecumenical Council which has been decided upon may advance "The Catholic Church" toward the true Catholicity of liberal sentiment, and not toward bigotry. It is quite possible that the very existence of the Church will be determined by the issue of the impending crisis.

SUNDAY LAWS AND OBSERVANCES.

The vexed question of regulating the observance of Sunday in large cities has long perplexed those Governments which have undertaken by law to enforce a religious obligation not entertained by the people. There can be no compulsory measure to observe Sunday religiously that will be successful. Such laws have an effect directly the reverse. This is the reason why all prohibitory liquor laws fail in suppressing the trade, and have a general tendency to increase the number of drinkers and the amount of liquor consumed. Public opinion rules and controls in all these matters. Where the community is small and public opinion is on the side of coercion, there is less difficulty in executing it. Men will submit to the force of public opinion who will not submit to an arbitrary statute law if they can evade it. Thousands of men will go to church when their failure to do so will subject them to the criticism of their associates and the circle in which they move, who would never go there in obedience to an act of the Legislature.

The observance of Sunday in London is one of those questions which the Government shrinks from touching. In England they have an Established Church. The prelates of that Church, by virtue of their Episcopal offices, sit in the House of Lords. That Church requires a religious observance of Sunday, and the Church, as part of the Government, is forced to see this part of the asserted religious obligations of the people utterly repudiated. Sunday is accepted by the masses, not only as a day of rest, but as their holiday—the one day in the seven when they can find the pleasure and recreation which are denied them during the week. The public parks, the public conveyances, and all accessible places of amusement are resorted to by that portion of the people who have no other day in which to do so. On the Continent all attempts to repress this popular mode of keeping Sunday have been long since abandoned, and with the exception of police laws for the protection of places of worship, the law as a general thing leaves it optional with the people to do as they please in the matter of observing the day. This rule prevails in Protestant as well as Catholic countries.

If it is asked, why not? It is a question more difficult to be answered than it may seem at first thought. Nine-tenths of the people in large cities who labor for their livelihood work during the hours of daylight, and many of them into the hours of the night. Their hours of respite are those which are occupied in their meals and in necessary sleep. Sunday is the only day which they have to spend with their families, or in which to breathe another atmosphere than that of their shops and places of business. It is their only opportunity to hear music, or to witness any pleasure; it is the only opportunity they have to take exercise, to visit relatives or friends, or perchance to visit the cemetery where rest the forms of children or parents. How shall they observe the day? Shall they, after having attended early morning service, sit within doors all the rest of the day, and with closed blinds shut out God's blessings of sunlight and air? Shall they repress the glad emotions of children, and teach them to hate the return of the day which, while it gives them the companionship of father, shuts them up in a prison, denying them the companionship of the external world? Or shall these men of toil find in Sunday a day of rest, both for mind and body, and after a proper public exhibition of their devotion, may they not properly, holily and profitably take wives and babes, and in the fields and in the parks, in public conveyances by land and water, and in every other possible mode of rational enjoyment, give from their hearts that homage to their Maker which cannot be extorted by statute nor enforced by the police? Ought Sunday to be a day of mortification and self-denial, or a day when those who have labored for six days may find rest and have that physical, mental and social enjoyment and relaxation which is essential to the well-being of all mankind? Is there any reason or justice in accepting the standard of one body of men [illegible] other men conform to it? Is it right to compel men by force of law to regard Sunday as a day from which they must not only abstain from labor, but from the enjoyments and pleasures of life which are lawful on all other days, but made unlawful on the only day on which the vast majority of men can share them?

We never heard from those who object to compulsory laws for the religious observance of Sunday any objection to a rigid prohibition of any disorder, revelry, impropriety, Bacchic orgies, indecency or any other conduct that would be objectionable on any other day. On the contrary, these people, of every grade, while protesting against an infraction of their liberty and an attempt to coerce them to the performance of a religious obligation which they deny, are willing and anxious to vote all the protection needed by their opponents for the unobstructed observance of the day. Thus, the law which protects religious worship on Sunday from disturbance, annoyance, interruption or other disorderly practices or acts, will meet with general approval. Any attempt to impose upon men by law the obligation to observe Sunday in any particular mode and that mode one which excludes physical and mental relaxation, and social pleasures, if pressed too far, is apt to raise an issue which had better never be raised at all. That issue is, whether there is any Divine Law imposing upon mankind the religious observance of the Christian Sunday which is claimed to have been imposed upon the Israelites respecting their Sabbath. There ought to be no necessity for a discussion of that point. It is a question addressing itself to each man's conscience, and conscience is not to be controlled or influenced by statutes. Sunday is the day upon which the Christian world unites in worship of God. The Israelites do the same thing on Saturday. Other people have no particular day for such purpose. Does not the law exhaust its legitimate province when it commands that each of these classes shall be protected from all disorder, interference and interruption in the discharge of their religious duties? Has the majority the right to make the minority conform to its rule in this case? If it has, then wherever the Israelites are in a majority, may they make the Christians conform to their law? or where the non-religionists have the numerical majority, may they abolish and prohibit both the Sunday and the Sabbath? It is a question pertaining to religious freedom, which ought to be approached only in the most prudent and thoughtful manner.

London has her churches by the hundred. The revenues of the Established Church in that city are enormous, but the people do not attend. The church attendants at religious worship are mainly of the various bodies who dissent or are opposed to the Established Church. The working classes, and all those engaged during the week at toil, welcome Sunday as a holiday. They do not do this for any want of reverence, but they feel in their hearts that it is no sin against God or man for them to enjoy themselves rationally and soberly on the only day that they are not confined to hard labor, and they do it. This is denounced as drawing men away from the Church, and the answer comes back, both wise and prompt, if the Church wants us within its fold, let it not make the day which God blessed a day of mortification and denial, instead of a day of rest and thanksgiving to Him for all the blessings of life.

HONORS TO THE TURK.

The cable account of the banquet in Guild Hall, London, in honor of the Sultan, leaves wide scope for the imagination. In a few words it informs us that great preparations were made, and that it was in every way a success. We see in our mind's eye the heir of the English crown side by side with the pale, effeminate, exhausted scion of the Ottoman stock, and around them in that magnificent hall three thousand of England's chosen gathered to do honor to the effete representative of a nondescript kingdom.

From France the accounts by mail of the Sultan's reception are more circumstantial. The foot of the Sublime Porte did not rest upon the soil of France from his entrance to his exit, but he walked on tapestries and amid that Oriental splendor which with him is traditional, but to his ancestors was a living reality.

In these two foremost countries of civilization all the resources of art were exhausted, and the nations have been excited almost to delirium, in the wild desire to do honor to the Mahomedan despots of Turkey and of Egypt. France unrolled her mighty hosts, with the most formidable engines of war, and extemporized an imposing military pageant; while England reviewed her fleet in the Channel as if to show that since the battle of Lepanto, the sovereignty of the sea still remains with the true believers.

We are tempted to ask, Who was the real spectator of these formidable displays? Was it the listless, sensual child of the seraglio, the "sick man" of the Bosphorus? Or was it the hero of St. Petersburg, or perhaps the formidable Bismark? Is it not very evident that the same nations who flung down the gauntlet to modern civilization when they recognized the [illegible] States as belligerents and established the Austrian Archduke in Mexico, are now, as [illegible], ready to outrage the [illegible] of the world by sustaining the [illegible] and excesses of Mahomedan despotism in Turkey and Crete? Is it not a new trick of the wily and unscrupulous man who holds the reins of absolute power in France to drag the reluctant and jaded voluptuary from his palace at Constantinople, and [illegible] him to take part in the pageant of the Exposition and the military displays of Paris?

The Turks [illegible]. The establishment of the Ottoman Empire on the western side of the Bosphorus was [illegible] almost contemporaneous with the commencement of the Reformation. The reduction of the city of Constantinople took place in 1453, and was probably the greatest calamity which civilization has ever experienced. The irruption of a barbarous horde, who have always despised learning and lived from the sword alone, over the ruins of a cultivated nation, over monuments where the precious remains of classic authors were preserved and admired; over workshops where skilled labor wrought the implements of husbandry, articles of ornament, or the weapons of war, in a perfection hardly surpassed in our own day; over the farms, villages and palaces of a Christian people, leaving in its track desolation and ruin, was a tremendous disaster to the world, which was attributable to the jealousies and rivalries of the Christian princes of the time. It is a phrase of European politics that "the Turk is camped in Europe," and the phrase signifies that he exists there by the toleration and permission of Christian Powers; that he has been allowed to destroy the Empire which might have bridged the chasm between two civilizations and to continue to oppress the people whose faith and traditions are the same as ours.

By the reception of the Sultan and of the Pasha of Egypt, the English and French Governments avow their willingness to assume the responsibility of the continuance of the Ottoman power in Europe. By this act the massacres of Crete and Thessaly are brought home to the foremost representatives of the Protestant and Catholic faith. In the Nineteenth, as in the Fifteenth Century, the unfortunate Greek race is left to the mercy of Moslem fanaticism. The horrible atrocities perpetrated in the villages of Crete are forgotten by the people who huzza at the wretch by whose orders they were committed. Precisely as Jeff. Davis is feted in Canada, the English and French people at home are doing honor to a nation which, no longer aggressive, can only indulge its brutal instincts by the murder of its own subjects. Had the champion of chattel slavery in the United States met the Ottoman Porte and the Pasha of Egypt at London, he would be entitled to high respect among the dignitaries, and at the banquet in Guild Hall should have sat next the Prince of Wales, either on his right or left, according as the cruelties perpetrated in the Cretan villages or in the Southern prisons may be reckoned the more barbarous and revolting. Henceforth it cannot be denied that the growth and the prosperity of the United States on the one side, and of Russia on the other, appear to France and England so alarming that they consent to sustain the slaveholder and polygamist, the perpetrators of crimes too revolting to describe, if by so doing they can put a limit to our prosperity. But in this also they are at variance with the enlightened public sense of the world, and might "as well attempt to dam the Niagara with bulrushes" as to endeavor to maintain the Turkish despotism in Europe—even with all the vessels at Spithead, or with all the troops in the Champ de Mars.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

In another part of to-day's issue will be found an appeal "to the patriotic citizens of Chicago" in behalf of a fair for the benefit of the soldier poor. The names signed to the call are a sufficient guarantee that the work is in good hands, and nothing is necessary to insure the most complete success, save a cordial response on the part of the community.

Even if there were no distress to minister to, no sickness, sorrow and suffering caused by want, it would be well at times to recall the services of those gallant men whose patriotism took the practical shape of enlistment; it would be well to recall the seasons of disaster and peril in which the press and public speakers cried out in behalf of the nation for help; in which magnificent promises were made, and our young men were told to go forth in the assurance that their families should be provided for in their absence, and if they should fall on the battle-field their wives and little ones should know no want.

There are no more startling contrasts in life than between those seasons of anguish and struggle and those halcyon days of peace [illegible] memories ever grow dim we need only to be reminded that there are soldiers' wives and orphans in this community who are in actual need, and to whose fallen husbands solemn promises were made, which it is our bounden duty to redeem and fulfil.

It is said that there are over four hundred persons, wives and children of soldiers in this city, who need help. In the winter that is approaching they will require at our hands the necessaries of life. We must give them wood and coal for their hearths, flour and meat for their tables, clothing and education for their children. In 1862 and 1864 their husbands and fathers went out, and they now lie on distant battle-fields, or have brought back their shattered frames too crippled to perform the labor necessary to support those dependent on them. At our solicitation they exchanged the happiness of home, the joys and comforts of domestic society for the camp, the march, the battle-field. If it was their duty to go, it should be our satisfaction to provide for them on their return, and to avert from them and their families, during the remainder of their honored lives, the scourge of want.

We trust, therefore, that the meeting of benevolent citizens at Crosby's Music Hall, on Wednesday next, will be well attended, and will result in some practical measures that will secure a fund which will place the families of the soldier poor in this city entirely beyond want for the next twelve months.

In London Sunday is regarded as peculiarly the day of the poor. It is the only day in the week in which thousands taste fresh meat; they labor and struggle and pinch themselves during six days, that on the seventh, when the whole family are together, they may, over a full and strengthening meal, thank their God for that blessing. The result is that on Sunday the shops for the sale of meats and vegetables and food of every description are in full blast in London; as are also the stores for clothing, dry goods, and all the necessaries of domestic use. The laboring classes and the poor have no other day on which they can do the majority of this purchasing, and the stores are kept open for them. Of course all the wholesale and more prominent retail establishments are closed, but as long as a majority of the people are customers on that day, so long will there be stores open to furnish them with what they want.

This subject has recently been revived in the British Parliament by the introduction of a bill which has been asked by a portion of the store-keepers, who allege that they are compelled to keep open their stores because others do, and, as they do not want to lose money by closing, and thus leave the field to their rivals, they ask that all stores be required to be closed on Sunday, except certain provision establishments, which may be kept open for a certain number of hours.

This bill, as may be expected, meets with very little favor in London. It is regarded as a deprivation of privileges for which there is no compensating advantage. So far as it is a question of conscience, no good is accomplished, because conscience cannot be controlled by law. Closing the stores where the poor deal, on the only day they have any money to spend, will not send either customers or store-keepers to church, but will produce an actual hardship, and embitter them against the Government that inflicts it.

War Steamers for Mexico—A Contradiction.

The telegraph, a day or two ago, announced, without qualification, that "in order to prevent any foreign nations from taking advantage of Maximilian's execution by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the navy yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor." The Washington *Intelligencer* is authorized to say that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose, nor has the Navy Department knowledge of any facts upon which such a statement could have been predicated.

The New Asteroid.

Dr. Peters, Director of the Hamilton College Observatory, communicates to the Utica *Herald* the following account of his discovery of a new asteroid:

HAMILTON COLLEGE OBSERVATORY,
Clinton, July 8, 1867.

Yesterday morning, July 7, [illegible]

(Signed) C. H. F. PETERS.

Six hundred buildings have been erected in the burnt district of Portland since the great fire; and over three hundred outside of the district, within the year.

JOURNALISM IN GERMANY.

The Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Thunderer of German Journalism.

A Visit to its Office.

How German Papers are Published and Edited.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
AUGSBURG, June 25.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of this city, is, without doubt, if any newspaper may claim that distinction, the "great thunderer" of Germany. There are others that have a larger circulation, others that, being organs of the various Governments, are quoted oftener in telegraphic correspondence, but none that have either the ability, the influence, or the cosmopolitan reputation of the great daily of Augsburg. It alone in Germany may be called a *Weltblatt*. The Cologne *Zeitung*, the *Norddeutsche* of Berlin, the *Presse* of Vienna, and others, have often sought to dispute with it the pre-eminence, but have all been obliged, first or last, to content themselves with a secondary rank.

Having addressed a note to the publishers, requesting permission to visit their establishment, I got from them an invitation to come at any time, and was received with the greatest politeness, and conducted throughout, even to the private office of the editor-in-chief—a privilege that would be reluctantly granted in America, and scarcely at all in London. A Parisian editor thinks himself remarkably industrious if he gets up an article or two a week, though he has from $2,500 to $4,000 a year, and a German, though an infinite busy-body, and capable of turning off much more solid work than his contemporaries on the Seine, still has plenty of time to see his friends in his office. Neither Frenchman nor German has the remotest conception of the enormous pressure under which the average American night-editor works. English and American proprietors, too, usually seek to cover their operations with secrecy, and to mystify to the greatest extent their circulation, receipts, &c.; on the contrary, the editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gave me, without the least hesitation, every fact I desired to know.

A great majority of German newspapers are owned and conducted by booksellers, being frequently "edited" by ambitious young clerks, and seem to be regarded as secondary affairs, a sort of advertising medium, to which are added enough clippings from the great dailies to entitle them to be called gazettes. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* itself was originally, and still is, such an appendix, but has long since outgrown and overtopped the book-concern to which it is attached. Most newspapers in Germany are known quite as well by the fact that they are issued by such a publishing or book selling house as any other way, just as here a book often depends for its sale on the name of the publisher; the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, however, gives reputation to any book issued in its office. The building occupied by it is a large, substantially built, gray stucco of two stories, thrown into the quadrangular form everywhere prevalent in Germany, and situated in a part of Augsburg, only less hemmed in and difficult to find than is the office of the London *Times*. The rooms of the principal editors are in the second story, fronting on the main street, and are furnished with all the elegance and convenience of private apartments, not lacking even the couch, the Brussels carpet and the smoking pipes and caps. Each editor has his own private library, that of the chief containing over 7,000 volumes. Here, too, are pot-plants and flowering shrubs, and vines trained by the windows, and all those airy and pleasant contrivances which the German's love of nature always collects about him. As I entered the room of the chief, both my own attempts to speak and his own were for several moments completely drowned in the uproar made by the half dozen or more pet dogs in the room.

In our American establishments it is considered necessary to set the press in a deep cellar to insure it the required facility of motion in cold weather; here, however, the presses stand above ground. If they were driven with the speed that is expected of ours, it would be attended with trouble in the winter. For the daily edition only one press is required, a six-horse power cylinder press, capable of running off about 7,500 sheets an hour. (The London *Times'* press prints 300 a minute, or 18,000 per hour.) This [illegible] not such as is understood by that term in America, since it lacks the great central cylinder, and has only a number of small ones placed in two perpendicular systems something in the manner of our own. It was manufactured at Wirzburg, at an expense of $4,000. (It is not to be forgotten that all calculations here made are on a specie basis.) There is another smaller press, costing half as much, used for the weekly edition, besides others, hand presses, etc., for books.

There are about ninety persons employed in the establishment, though only about two-thirds of them work on the paper. The school of preparation for a printer here is much more extended and difficult than for in America; he must serve an apprenticeship of five years before he can get a license as journeyman, and must learn, not only his own alphabet, but the Latin, the Greek and the Danish, besides numerous separate characters, letters and symbols used in the French, Magyar, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and others, from which his learned editor are continually quoting. I was impressed with the great number of young boys employed here. On the other hand, no women are employed in any capacity whatever, and one of the editors informed me that none were to be found in any newspaper office in Germany, except in Leipsic, where a few firms have lately braved public opinion sufficiently to receive them into their service. German printers, like American, are paid by the thousand letters, and in this office, at the rate of ten kreutzers (6⅔ cents) a thousand! They could scarcely credit me when I told them that Americans received fifty cents a thousand. A printer is thought to be doing quite well if he earns $2.50 a week. I suppose a German type-setter is the nearest living approach to a machine; errors of orthography occur almost never, those of omission somewhat more frequently. While our printers often set up the principal part of our greatest dailies after dark, those in Germany do very little after the going down of the sun. The consequence is they get early to work and have good color, though their eyes, owing to their neglect of the commonest sanitary rules, suffer even more than those of Americans, who work half the night in a glare of gas. It is very odd to see so many small boys wearing spectacles or shades.

The process of getting up the paper is decidedly leisurely. There are two editions a day, the morning or principal sheet, and the afternoon or supplement, and both these may be said to be completed the day before that on which they appear. The morning edition is more strictly a newspaper than that of the afternoon (which devotes much of its space to literary productions) and engrosses the chief attention of the editorial staff. The editors generally come to their offices as early as other business men—which is never early in Germany—and employ themselves till noon in selecting, preparing and arranging the matter for the next morning's paper, so that from 10 to 12—the hours at which an American editor arrives, and is consequently most accessible to callers—the German is most busily engaged, though [illegible] then one sees over his door no such curt admonitions as "no admittance," "be brief," "make your call short," &c. Having taken only a cup of black coffee in the morning, he adjourns at 12½ or 1 o'clock, with a vigorous sense of appetite that the American generally acquires toward midnight. After a very leisurely and substantial dinner, followed up by a mug or two of Munich's best and two or three cigars, he returns to give the last touches to the morning edition and put together the materials for the supplement. Like the printers, they have their work for the day nearly finished when the sun goes down. The office is closed at an early hour, and the quiet of a rural household reigns throughout the establishment. At 10 or 11 o'clock the solitary night editor, if he chooses, turns his gas low and sinks into a gentle slumber on his convenient couch. A trusty printer or two remains in the office, but they usually follow this comfortable example. The space needed for telegrams is so small and so invariable that they have it the same every day. Should six or seven lines come in late from Berlin or Vienna, the operator who brings it to the office raps at the door to awaken the editor, who rouses himself, deciphers the often almost meaningless and [illegible] This [illegible], too, has often [illegible] up from his bed. After [illegible] more can be received, the vacancy, if any, is filled up, and [illegible] it sometimes happens that the telegrams [illegible] a few lines less than intended for them, in which case the compositor has to take out from the "form" a short item or two of the small news, which he carefully preserves for the next day, for news does not become "old" as soon in Germany as in America. Every word of proof is twice read, once by the regular reader, and [illegible]. As such, they, the [illegible]

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* [illegible] but are always [illegible] be in America, [illegible] the rapidity with which our presses are driven wear out type so fast that it would be more expensive to replace it than to procure the additional materials needed in stereotyping. On the slow German presses a font of type lasts many months, and gives good impressions after one used in a New York cellar would have become nearly flat.

The amount of correspondence received at the office of this paper is astonishing. One of the editors informed me that there was committed to the paper basket every day enough to fill five papers as large as the one they print. The German correspondent's mania is incurable. The [illegible] in the matter is that a German is generally brief and terse. A German never writes against space, but is always in downright earnest, even if the matter of his discourse be no other than the proper treatment of shoe leather. As it is said that no event can happen in any corner of the globe but a British bull-dog will steam up in forty-eight hours to see what the matter is, so it seems not too much to say that no circumstance can transpire in any quarter of Europe, or, indeed, in the whole civilized world, but there is a German there to "write up" an account and send it to this newspaper.

They pay their correspondents better than we do in America, at least those that are paid by the letter. The ordinary rate in New York is $10 a page (of the *Nation*, for instance), or a column (of the great dailies). The average paid to the correspondents of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is $[illegible] a page, the pages being about 12 by 15 inches, or the same as those of the *Nation*, *Harper's Weekly*, &c. When we take into account the difference between the prices of living in Germany and the United States, we will see that the German correspondent—on this paper, at least—is better paid than the American. On the other hand, German army correspondents were not paid so well as with us. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* had one in the Bavarian army at a salary of thirty florins ($12) a week. Those who are informed about American newspapers know that war correspondents frequently received thirty-five, forty and even fifty dollars a week, besides the horse's expenses. The difference in price shows the difference in requirement—we Americans want news, the Germans want quotations. To get the first it takes "enterprise" and horseflesh; to get the latter, a season of quiet in a library. I need hardly add that German army correspondence is, for the most part, rather lean. Think of a correspondent introducing his one hundred line account of the battle of Custozza, with an extract from Schiller's "Robbers!"

The editors of this paper are five in number, and have their departments arranged according to the principal languages of Europe. The editor-in-chief, Dr. A. J. Altenhoefer, overlooks all the most important correspondence and, in addition, takes charge of all publications in English that come to the office; others take the German, French, Italian, etc. Taken together, they read and translate all the languages of modern Europe, except the dialects of the Slavonics. Of course they are all at home in the classics; and, to all this, the chief adds a familiar acquaintance with Hebrew and Sanscrit. They write no political editorials at all, and very few literary, so exclusively are they occupied with their immense correspondence. The editor-in-chief has a salary of 200 florins a month (about $[illegible] a year). As a basis of comparison, take the salary of the average common school teachers in Bavaria, which is $[illegible] a year, or that of a principal in a normal school, which is $[illegible]. An editor in Vienna on a first-class political paper has about $1,100 a year, in Berlin something more, in Paris three or four times as much.

The circulation of this paper is 22,000 a day. Its expenses for 1866 were $[illegible], of which $14,700 were paid for correspondence.

OHNE.

LITERATURE.

Notices of New Publications.

THE COLLEGE, THE MARKET AND THE COURT; or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labor and Law. By CAROLINE H. DALL, author of Historical Sketches, life of Dr. Zakrzewska, [illegible]. Lee & Shepard, Boston. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. 1867.

To those familiar with what is called the Woman's Rights movement the name of Mrs. Dall has long been a household word. One of the early advocates of the cause of the slave, she was naturally led from such advocacy of a class to plead for all the weak and wronged. In the book before us, she takes up the complaint "of half of the [illegible]," and shows, we think conclusively, that, as "one member cannot suffer unless the whole body suffer," so, a part of humanity cannot remain weak and ignorant without grievous wrong to the whole of humanity.

She aims to prove that woman's right to education, "that is, to the drawing-out of all the faculties God has given her, involves the right to a choice of vocation, that is, to a choice of the end to which the faculties shall be trained. The choice of vocation involves the right and the duty of protecting that vocation, that is, the right of deciding how far it shall be taxed, in how many ways legislative action shall be allowed to control it; in a word, the right to the elective franchise."

The necessity of educating women is now generally admitted in words, but there is, after all, a feeling that makes itself apparent in conversation with most men, that women need not be profoundly learned, and we hear a great deal about the graces and charms that must be sought by women, as if men needed neither charm of manner nor grace of heart; and yet, in the same breath, men will profess to believe women endowed with better hearts than themselves. One would think the less highly gifted the more needed was cultivation.

Mrs. Dall insists that "education itself is not won for woman till it brings to her precisely the same blessings that it bears to the feet of man; till it gives her honor, respect and bread; till position becomes the rightful inheritance of capacity, and social influence follows a knowledge of mathematics and the languages." She protests too in many an eloquent page against setting up two standards for men and women on account of sex, demanding of her brothers the same purity of heart and life that is exacted of her sisters. She says: "The most mischievous errors are perpetuated by drawing masculine and feminine lines in theory at the outset. The God-given impulse of sex, if left in complete freedom, will establish certain conditions for itself, but these distinctions should never be pressed on any individual soul. Whether man or woman, each should be left free to choose its own methods of development." She would persuade women to acquire strength, both of mind and body, and no longer to content themselves with the honeyed phrases with which, under guise of worship, men thinly veil their contempt. "It is not empire, but equality, for which woman should contend. The influence of women will ever be exercised, directly or indirectly, in all good or evil. Give her, then, such light as she is capable of receiving. Educate her, whatever her station, for taking her part in society. Her ignorance has often made her interference fatal; her knowledge never."

Those who are seeking light upon the subject of "the social evil," that foul blot upon our civilization, may find it in her true, honest, womanly words upon "Woman's position as regards wages and work." It is scarcely necessary to say that Mrs. Dall does not believe it "for the general good of society that one-fifth part of the female sex should be condemned as the legitimate prey of the other, predoomed to die in reprobation in the streets and hospitals, that the virtue of the rest may be preserved."

In addition to her inspiring words upon Education, Labor and Law, Mrs. Dall gives us brief notices of the prominent schools for women, and of some women who have "sacrificed their credentials" by "lives that have modified public opinion." The reader will be not a little astonished at the list of female inventors, as the pet phrase on men's lips is that women never originate anything. The account of Drs. Hunt, Ross and Zakrzewska, though conveying no new information, read oddly in the light of the recent high-toned, generous decisions of the Medical Societies both old and new school.

In the long list of those who have proved their right to do what used to be considered man's work by doing it as well as men, we miss the name of Anna Dickinson, a noticeable inadvertence, as she is the best known and most successful female lecturer, and to her education has brought "the blessings it bears to the feet of man,"—"honor, respect and bread."

THE LAW OF RAILWAYS: Embracing Corporations, Eminent Domain, Contracts, Common Carriers of goods and passengers, Constitutional law, Investments, etc., etc. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D., Chief Justice of Vermont. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1867.

This is a third and enlarged edition of Chief Justice Redfield's well-known work on the Law of Railways, and has been prepared with special reference to the wants of the practicing lawyer in this department. In addition to the leading topics of Corporations and Common Carriers, numerous others are discussed at length, among them: Contracts, Eminent Domain, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Equity Jurisdiction, Indictment of Corporations, Taxation, Constitutional Questions, Railway Investments, Dividends, Police and Amalgamation of Railways. It is thoroughly illustrated with notes and all the latest important English and American decisions, and in fact, is exhaustive of the whole law upon the subject.

THE INVISIBLES: [illegible] & Co. Price $1.50.

Between deciphering the Invisibles and the Rosetta Stone, we advise our readers to choose the latter. Those who take interest in delving into obscurities, or who desire a book which may afford them a continual fund of reading for years to come, will be pleased to purchase the Invisibles. We cannot say that it is a very good or a very bad book. Upon a pretty careful reading, we cannot affirm anything about it. We do not ever expect to see such a book again, unless as the author says: "I am informed by my friends of the other world, that they still expect to overcome the power of the individuals called Miss Allen and Julia, at least so far that they will be able to communicate without much difficulty. If this is accomplished I shall probably write another work upon this subject; but, if not, I shall not make the attempt." It is to be sincerely hoped that "the friends in the other world" will not "overcome the power of the individuals called Miss Allen and Julia," and to them and "the individuals called Miss Allen and Julia" have our best wishes for their continued success.

E PLURIBUS UNUM. The Articles of Confederation vs. the Constitution. The progress of nationality among the people and in the Government. By E. BRANFORD PARKER, LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price, $1.00. 1867.

This little treatise was originally written for the Department of Political Science at the Columbia (N. Y.) Law School in 1866, where it received a prize over other competing essays on the same topic. We know of no other work which contains so much information on the Articles of Confederation, in so small a compass, and have no doubt it will prove of great value as a work of reference on this subject. Mechanically, it is one of the neatest books we have seen.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. By WM. H. BARNES, A. M., [illegible] 1867.

This volume gives a succinct and connected history of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, not journalizing the routine of business from day to day, but sketching the measures of national importance which were discussed, with copious extracts from the best speeches of the session. Under this plan of treatment, the Opening Scenes, Caste of Committees, Formation of the Joint Reconstruction Committee, Suffrage in the District of Columbia, the Freedmen and the Bureau Bill, the Veto of the Bill, the Civil Rights Bill and its Veto, the Reconstruction Amendments, Restoration of Tennessee, Negro Suffrage, the Military Reconstruction Act, the Relations of the President and Congress and Personal Matters are traced in their progress in both Houses. The volume is prefaced by a brief introduction by Hon. Schuyler Colfax and his portrait, and concludes with short biographical sketches of the various members. The work is a decided and valuable accession to the political library.

The July Magazines.

The *North American* for July is largely literary. Mr. Lowell writes on Rousseau, and Mr. Norton on Longfellow's Dante. Three papers are on political subjects: "The Labor Crisis," "Serfdom and Emancipation Laws in Russia," and "The Judiciary of New York."

The July *Atlantic Monthly* contains the following articles:

Chapter VIII. of the "Guardian Angel"; "Hospital Memories," by [illegible] Clark; "Dives for a Ducat," by Geo. H. Boker; "Up the Edisto," by T. W. Higginson; "Poor Richard," by Henry James, Jr.; "The Growth, Limitations and Toleration of Shakespeare's Genius," by E. P. Whipple; "Longfellow's Translation of Dante's Divine Commedia"; "The Old Story," by Alice Cary; "A Week's Bitters"; "The Little Land of Appenzell," by Bayard Taylor; "The Lost Genius," by J. J. Piatt; "Cincinnati," by James Parton; "A Lilliput Province," by W. Winwood Reade.

The following is the table of contents of the Young Folks' Magazine for July:

"Cast away in the Cold," by Isaac I. Hayes; "Bird Catching," by R. H. Stoddard; "About Me," by Mrs. Edward A. Walker; "The Little Maid," by Mrs. Anna M. Wells; "Pussy and Emily at [illegible]," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Good Old Times, VIII.," by Elijah Kellogg; "A Midsummer Night," by Mary Ellen Atkinson; "Round-the-World Joe, VII.," by George Eager; "The Wish," by Charlotte F. Bates; "Bertie's Garden," by Margaret T. Canby; "The Sport of Archery," by Charles J. Foster; "Summer Morning," by Emily Huntington Miller; "Music," by J. R. Thomas; "Round the Evening Lamp," "Our Letter Box."

Books Received.

MADELAINE DARTH. By E. L. FORD. Chicago: Western News Company. 1867.

THE DALYS OF DALYSTOWN. By DILLON O'BRIEN. St. Paul: Pioneer Printing Company. 1867.

BEADLE'S SPEAKER, No. 7. New York: Beadle & Co., 118 William street; American News Company, 121 Nassau street. 1867.

THE BLACK PHANTOM; OR WOMAN'S ENDURANCE. A narrative connected with the early history of Canada and the American Revolution. By CHARLES SHERRINGTON. New York: Published by James Miller, 522 Broadway. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price, $1.50. 1867.

"Fra Diavolo."

BY AGNES LEONARD.

"Fra Diavolo," that was the play,
And the night was a glorious night in May,
Stars on her brow and bloom at her feet,
And the breath of her west winds warm and sweet;
That was without; within, the light
Of dancing eyes and of jewels bright,
And radiant faces, proud and fair,
Outshone the rays of the gaslight's glare,
And a strange sweet perfume filled the air
From the fragrant flowers [illegible] in my hair.

Well, there, in a front-row box, were we,
As fond and happy as lovers could be;
And on my libretto he wrote his name,
And, under it, "*cheris je vous aime*,"
And my brain went round with the maddening play,
And the wildering joy of that night in May;
While the crimsons glowed in my burning cheek,
As I looked a love that I could not speak.

"Forever and ever, love of mine,
Forever and ever I am thine,
The sun shall fade and the stars shall wane,
And my heart cry out for return in vain;
Yet ever and ever its truth shall be,
Beloved, plighted but to thee."
These were the words, on that night in May,
That were said in the pauses of the play;
These were the words that rang in my heart,
And made themselves of my soul a part.

And I asked in the glow of the joyous hours,
"Was there ever a love on earth like ours?"
"Never, O, queen of my heart," he replied,
"Never, my beautiful sprite-bride,
Never a feeling so pure and true,
Never a woman so lovely as you."
"Fra Diavolo," that was the play,
And the night was a glorious night in May;
Three years ago—O, what an age it seems,
With its roseate hues of vanished dreams!

Three years ago! Ah, the love has fled;
The last red spark of its flame is dead,
And vainly we search each other's face
For the olden charm and the olden grace;
And we think of the past with an icy chill
Which is very unlike the olden thrill
Which shook our hearts that night in May,
When "Fra Diavolo" was the play.
We are so cold, the past is dead,
And the last red glow of love has fled.

And we smile at the feeling that thrilled us then,
When we see it in other women and men;
And we sigh, "*Eh bien!* they must one day learn
How short a time love's red fires burn."
Ah, yes, we are older and wiser now—
Too wise for the follies of youth, I trow;
Yet, would to Heaven, that night in May,
When "Fra Diavolo" was the play,
And on my libretto you wrote your name,
And under it "*cheris je vous aime*,"
Might come again, to fade no more
Till I close my eyes on the earthly shore.

OTTAWA, Ill., July, 1867.

Personal Items.

A Philadelphian says that the invitations of Jay Cooke, the Government banker, to a party lately given by him, were as follows: "Guests received at 8:30; dancing commences at 9:30; supper at 10:40."

A kinsman of George Washington, who was impoverished by the rebellion, has forwarded to Thomas E. Wallace, of the Treasury Department, in the city of Washington, for sale, a portrait of Washington. It purports to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, and is said to be an admirable likeness, and the price fixed upon it is four thousand dollars. There has also come to light from the same source a certain sword mentioned by Washington in his will; this relic is at present in the hands of Francis P. Blair, of Washington.

A correspondent, speaking of the violent death of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, remarks that many of his relatives appear to have suffered grievous blows of fortune. The Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold, died in childbirth. His daughter married the Duke of Orleans, who was killed by a fall from a cab. Their children were expelled from the throne of France. The Princess Carlotta is crazed. Marie Antoinette was executed. Maria Louisa was expelled from France. An Archduchess was lately burned to death.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that General Rousseau has been named as Commissioner to formally accept our Russian purchase. He will meet the Russian Commissioner at Sitka, and then, in behalf of the United States, formally accept the territory. He will first go to New Orleans, to take leave of his family, and thence direct to Sitka, or New Archangel, to meet the Russian Commissioner, now on his way to this country. The route taken will probably be across the isthmus, to San Francisco, and thence up the Pacific coast to Sitka.

Robert Henry Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, who lately created such excitement in Poughkeepsie, now holds a position as conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, of which Fort Sedgwick is the present terminus. His young wife is in Omaha, and has made quite a sensation in that city.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild is about to found a lying-in-hospital in London, in memory of his late wife, who, it will be recollected, died in giving birth to her first child. It is understood to be the Baron's intention to expend £50,000 on the erection of a suitable building, the site for which will cost [illegible]

It is said that Clark Mills is going to make an equestrian statue of General Grant.

The celebrated Hungarian linguist, Schultz, who, though only twenty-three years old, is said to speak thirty languages, has entered the Russian civil service.

The Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, presiding Bishop of the United States, accompanied by his son, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr., editor of the Church Journal, New York, will sail early in August, from New York, to attend the Pan-Anglican Council, to be held in London in September, [illegible] the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl of March arrived in Boston on Tuesday from England. [illegible] The Dukedom of Richmond was created by Charles II. in 1675. The family name is Gordon-Lennox.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Sentiments of Both Sexes.

What Must be Done to Abate the Pestilence.

In admitting to our columns the "Views of a Lady" upon the apparent causes and proper remedies of that pestilence which is called the "social evil," we did not anticipate the length to which the discussion would prolong itself. The rapidly increasing tide of letters upon this subject—and only a *few* of those already received have been given to the public—which are brought by every mail, now admonishes us to quit. We are therefore constrained—at least for the present and so far as relates to our columns—to declare the discussion closed.

THE GREAT VICE OF MARRIED LIFE.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

While many of your readers are earnestly engaged in discussing and condemning what they are pleased to term the "social evil" of the times, I would like to call their attention to another alarming evil which is rapidly becoming popular with all classes of female society, and which, in its general results and demoralizing influences, is certain to prove more pernicious to the moral growth of the community than any other practice of which the sexes are addicted. I mean the disgustingly inhuman and brutalizing practice of murdering unborn children which has become a matter of such common usage lately. This practice is so closely related to the bestiality and so commonly indulged by the same low, animal propensities which induce adultery, fornication, &c., that I think it a fit subject to be classed under the head of the "great social evil of the day." I do not wish to be considered as philosophizing the morals of the [illegible]

Let it not be understood that I am endeavoring to attract public attention away from the discussion and proper condemnation of that other evil by the writing of this article; but, while it may be true that society is more sensitively alive to the disgrace attending the discovery of the crime of adultery, [illegible] the laws of humanity, and the most valued interests of community are vastly more outraged by the commission of that crime for which the ingenuity of man can find no fitting name.

A FATHER.

A MAGDALEN'S WARNING.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A Sunday or two ago you published an article written by "F. G. N.," and headed a "Magdalen's View." I suppose that this letter of mine will be under the same head, although it seems a hard classification for a letter from one who loved her virtue as her life, but through the deceit and licentiousness of man, and, afterwards, the cold feelings of friends, has become of a class that are appropriately called "*unfortunates*." It seems to me that if the personal history of some unfortunate girls were given to the public, it would do as much, if not more, good than other articles that persons write about this social evil. And for this reason I write this letter, that the young girls who perchance may read it, will be forewarned, for they cannot be too careful in letting men be familiar; for "women are weak and men are strong," in more senses than one; and he or she who asserts that women are the most to blame knows but little about such affairs. Experience is most always the best as well as dearest school. There are instances where the woman is at fault, but there are many, many more, where pure, innocent virtue has been the victim of the debased passions of man; and men there are whom I know, who move in the highest circles of society, and men of large fortunes, who, as "Gordius," in his letter of last Sunday, says, go from the company of respectable ladies to the [illegible]

[illegible]

It may receive your sympathy, or it may not.

N. W.

SEEKING SOCIETY TOO EARLY.

CHICAGO, July 18.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

If free discussion eradicates the "social evil," I think that the TRIBUNE ought to have the praise by all means. I have taken great interest in the "discussion" so far, and I hope it may not be out of place for me to say a word through your columns. One of the principal causes of this particular evil, in many communities, and in country places especially, is the throwing together of the youth of both sexes into society. In fact, the American people are pushed into society too young, and the evil lies not so much in the contact of youth with youth, as from the commingling in our prominent society of persons of adverse ages. [illegible]

EARLY AND LATE MARRIAGES.

CHICAGO, July 17.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The "social evil" can with difficulty be treated of in a public newspaper with [illegible]

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 15.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The question is, Who has the disposition or will exercise an influence to mitigate and, if possible, restrain the most sensitive evil of the world? That the control of it, to a very great extent, lies in the hands of woman, every matured female well understands. It cannot be otherwise, for, from the very nature of the sexes, the degradation of men and women arise from the thoughtless improprieties of the latter. Now, on this point, we speak for the protection of our own sex, and we appeal to the ladies for the truth of it—whether [illegible]—if it is not the history of their experience, that at all times and under all circumstances, wherever they were modest and prudent, in their steps and words and actions, and when standing firm in the dignity of virtuous womanhood, if they were met, by the coarsest and rudest of men, always treated respectfully, and we reappeal to lady travelers for the truth of this assertion the world over. [illegible]

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 17.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have been a careful reader and sober thinker of the articles on the "Social Evil" in your columns. The discussion will do good. [illegible]

IS IT A NECESSARY EVIL?

[illegible]

THE MISFORTUNES OF AN ORPHAN.

CHICAGO, July 18.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Seeing that your paper is open to a free discussion of the all-important topic, "Social Evil," and as too many are desirous to lay the blame on our poor defenceless heads, let me add a few words.

I have been in Chicago long enough to discover that the standard of religion and morals is not so high as it should be. An orphan, I came to this city, at the suggestion of a gentleman and his wife, to seek an honest livelihood. This person is a man of wealth, high social position, and withal a father. Being almost without friends, I felt the loneliness of my situation, and longed for sympathy. I looked up to this gentleman for counsel and advice as to a father or brother. [illegible]

ABUSE OF MIND AND BODY.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have watched with deep interest the different opinions on the "Social Evil." You ask for a remedy, and I will try in as brief a space as possible, to give my humble ideas, the result of much study. [illegible]

ANOTHER WOMAN'S VIEWS.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

It is of the greatest importance that the discussion of any great social question be marked by a spirit of candor, and entered upon with a simple desire to elicit truth. [illegible]

DIVIDE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

BYRON, Ill., July 14.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Since our laws (be it said to our shame) are so sadly deficient, as against this most prolific source of crime, [illegible]

A New York paper makes the following estimate of the number of persons engaged in the sports of the metropolis:

Men connected with horses (including owners of very fast and fine horses, jockeys, stablemen, etc.) about [illegible]
Men connected with dogs, dog owners, fighters, owners of fancy dogs [illegible]
Amateur and professional fishermen [illegible]
Owners of fine birds and patrons of the cock-pit [illegible]
Owners and crews of yachts [illegible]
Base ball, cricket, quoit players, &c. [illegible]
Prize fighters and patrons of the prize ring [illegible]
Total [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

me where I sit with [illegible] cloth, and [illegible] devil try an [illegible]

Celeste is going to have her [illegible] off. She has learned by a letter from Bell Gilliflower, now in Paris, that the latest fashion among the ladies in that city is to have the little toe cut off. You see [illegible] put her foot in it when she added these superfluous and useless toes, which only deform the foot by making them bunch. Therefore shave off the offending members and you get a high bred foot. I have suggested to her to take her ears off and thereby not only obtain a high bred head, but save the old governor a handsome little sum for new earrings every month or so. She has it under consideration.

It would not be entirely fair for me to close this letter without saying a word or two about our artists, who for the past two years have lived on air, faith and other unsubstantial food, while the auction rooms have fairly swarmed with the most atrocious daubs ever perpetrated, and which have gone at ridiculous prices to adorn (?) our residences. The whole lot of stuff thus sold would have been dear at a dollar a cord for kindlings. The Art Gallery is at last under proper and enterprising management (Mr. Aitkin.) The number of visitors shows a great increase, and several sales of some of the best genre works in the gallery have been made during the past week—among them Louis Lang's "Mary, Queen of Scots." The Superintendent has also received several commissions for works by Eastern artists—among them a group of children, to be painted by Guy, of New York. Among the new arrivals in the gallery are the "Italian Fruit Girl," "Westphalia Tavern Scene," and "Return from School," by Mosler, two portraits by Pyne, of New York, and Hope's "Forest Glen," a splendid piece of pre-Raphaelite painting, which some of our wealthy art-lovers ought to buy.

Ford, who painted in Colorado last summer, has gone to the White Mountains.

Bigelow has gone to the Adirondacks.

Drury is about to leave for Lake Superior.

Gookins, who has been in the country for some time, has returned, and is now busily engaged on a large fairy picture which promises well.

Reed, senior, is about to publish a book of poems by subscription. He has so far recovered from the injuries he received last summer that he will soon be in the mountains again.

Reed, junior, is going to New York and Boston.

Pickering, Healy's pupil, is occupying his master's studio, and is now engaged upon a full length of a child.

The lady artists of the Opera House, Mrs. LaMonte, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Rhodes and Miss DePelgrom are all in their studios at work.

It is undoubtedly a fact that any one of the artists we have named would take a commission, and it is equally a fact that they deserve to be encouraged. One of the best painters in the West, Mr. Sloan, was obliged to leave for New York because he received no encouragement here. It is sincerely to be hoped that all our artists will not be driven out of the city for the same reason, at least while auction daubs command a premium.

The Turner Hall programme to-morrow is very good for a light music programme. It is as follows: Saenger's Fest march; Fest overture; Bach's Play of Wave Waltz; Gungl's Carnival of Venice; Crispino potpourri; When the Swallows Homeward Fly fantasia; Divertissement from Giovanni d'Arco, and [illegible] quadrille.

The Organ Concert to be given by Morgan, of New York, at the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening next, will be the musical event of the summer. The programme is superb. Read it:

[illegible]

The following is the latest musical gossip from abroad:

Late California papers express fears that Lucy Escott and her musical companions of the Lyster Opera Company, including Mr. Squires [illegible], were lost at sea while coming to San Francisco from Australia. . . . The Carlotta Patti concerts, in Paris, have terminated at the Lyrique, at which theatre Mademoiselle Schroeder has succeeded Nilsson as the Queen of Night, in the "Magic Flute." . . . Ullman has succeeded in engaging Miss Artot, who has recently been performing at Berlin. She contemplates passing a couple of years in America. . . . M. Masse is about to set the idyl of "Paul and Virginia," many years ago treated as an opera by Kreutzer. . . . Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth" has been taken in hand for Italy by one whose name is new to us, Signor Lucilla. The opera is to be composed for the Tiberina. . . . "Zagranella," a new opera by Signor Galliera, has been tried at the Canobbiana Theatre, Milan, and failed entirely. The Gazetta dei Teatri assure the public that the music is an age in advance of Herr Wagner's, an announcement which is enough to kill it in advance. . . . Mdlle. Artot is expected at Warsaw next winter and spring. . . . Mario has signed for St. Petersburg next season; his terms are 25,000 francs a month. . . . Mme. Vandenheuvel Duprez is engaged at the Theatre Lyrique [illegible] a series of representations. A new opera, by Louis Schubert, of Dresden, entitled "Faustina Hasse," will be produced at Leipsic, in the course of next season. . . . A full-dress rehearsal of "Lohengrin" took place on the 16th June, at Munich, in presence of the King. The chief part was filled by Tichatschek. . . . The first novelty which will be given at the re-opening of the Berlin opera house is Auber's "Part du Diable," with Frl. Grun in the principal role. . . . Mr. J. Russell, of London, it is said, intends to give a pantomime at the Royal Italian Opera, during the winter, preceded by one of the inexhaustible M. Offenbach's operettas. . . . It appears there are three Rubinsteins famed for their piano forte playing, Antoine, now in London, his brother Nicolo, in Moscow, and Joseph, a youth of nineteen, in Vienna.

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

ART, LITERATURE, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ART.

Letters from Rome state that the excavations at Ostia, which have been carried on principally at the Pope's expense, have lately been rewarded by important discoveries. [illegible] marble statues, of great beauty and a variety of ornamental sculptures.

A correspondent at the Paris Exposition writes: "In sculpture, Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Wm. F. Allen has compiled an interesting collection of the words and music of Southern slave songs.

[illegible]

MUSIC.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DRAMA.

A comedy-farce, called "Our Domestics"—that is, another palpable version of "High Life Below Stairs"—has been produced at the Strand Theatre, London. The dialogue, it is said, has considerable humor, while the acting is amusing, without being too boisterous.

A new farce has been produced at the London Adelphi called "A Slice of Luck," the author, or rather adapter, being Mr. J. M. Morton. It is full of whimsical dialogue, and serves to show the odd and genuine humor of Mr. J. Clark, as a nervous gentleman, pestered with relatives and other nuisances.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: [illegible] which will be brought out first in America. Of course it treats of the unfortunate Queen of France, beheaded in the Revolution."

Mr. John Raymond, said to be an actor of some considerable repute in America, is going to play Asa Trenchard, in "Our American Cousin," with Mr. Sothern, in Paris.

Miss Bateman will reappear this winter at the Gaite, in a drama by Alexandre Dumas, in which she will play two parts.

Frederick Lemaitre has won a great triumph in a new drama in five acts, [illegible]

"Ruy Blas" is about to be revived at the Odeon, Paris. It is reported that M. Fechter will appear as the hero of the drama. He will certainly have a very hearty welcome from his Parisian admirers [illegible]

L'Auto-da-Fé.

In the hush of the winter midnight—
In the hush of the sleeping house—
When no weird wind calls to the gloomy firs,
The spirits of storm to rouse.

[illegible]

The Little Glove.

[illegible]

Scarlet.

[illegible]

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Social, Fashionable, Chronological and Otherwise.

AMERICAN PRINCESSES.

The Hartford Courant gives some reminiscent gossip on this subject: "American Princesses are not so rare as is generally supposed. Quite a number of the fair daughters of Uncle Sam wear "that sweet aspect" which Shakespeare tells us is a princely characteristic. The eldest son of the great Murat married on the 30th of July, 1826, while residing in this country, the beautiful Caroline Dudley, a grand-niece of George Washington. Her husband died in 1847, but the Princess Murat is still living. The wife of [illegible] Prince Lucien Murat—the head of his house—was Caroline Georgina Fraser, an American lady, who was born on the 13th of April, 1810, and married the Prince on the 18th of August, 1831, during his residence in this country. The sons and daughters of the Prince and Princess Murat, with one exception, were all born in this country. The Murats pay great attention to such of their American relatives and acquaintances as visit them in Paris. Then there is the Princess de Noer, who four years ago was plain Miss Mary Esther Lee, daughter of David Lee, a wealthy citizen of New York. On the 3d of November, 1864, she married Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who, three days after the wedding, was created Prince de Noer by the Emperor of Austria. Less than a year afterwards, on the 2d of July, 1865, the Prince de Noer died while on a voyage of pleasure at Beyrut, Syria.

The widowed Princess resides, we believe, in Vienna. By her marriage she became the aunt of that Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who recently wedded the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter. Another late instance of an American lady becoming a Princess, is that of the Princess Salm-Salm. Her husband, Prince Felix Salm-Salm, was a rather wild and adventurous member of the great Austrian house of Salm-Salm, who came to this country at the outbreak of the rebellion, offered his services to the Federal Government, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He married Agnes LeClerq, the daughter of a Colonel LeClerq, of our volunteer service. It is this Princess Salm-Salm who lately made such strenuous efforts to save the life of Maximilian, the Prince, after the close of our civil war, having joined the Mexican Imperial army. Her acts in this connection will entitle her to the gratitude of Francis Joseph, and both she and her husband will doubtless take a high position upon their arrival in Vienna, among the titled members of the Austrian court circles. We say nothing of the venerable Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who, if she had her rights, would be styled Princess. As for Duchesses, and Countesses, and Baronesses, there are any number of American women who have attained through marriage these minor noble titles."

HOW LADIES SHOULD DEFEND THEMSELVES.

A woman writes through the press to advise her sex to carry revolvers to protect themselves from the attacks of ruffians, as she considers that our laws and society make very inadequate provisions for their protection. If women do not possess revolvers and cannot get them, she advises every woman to carry about with her a box of ground red pepper and throw a handful into the face and eyes of anyone who may seem disposed to make an attack. We have little faith that the arming of women would make them any freer from insult and outrage than they are now; but of the two methods of defence mentioned we should say the pepper would be decidedly the most effectual. This method of defence reminds us of a like one used by a well-known police officer in our city some years since. He scarcely ever looked to his revolver or bludgeon for protection. He always carried conveniently at hand in his pocket a quantity of snuff. The free use of this in the face and eyes of the prisoner always effectually squelched any attempt of violence on his part. And while this weapon achieved all necessary purposes, it did not peril the life or limb of the prisoner, and thus saved the officer from much of the censure that is visited upon policemen, whether deserved or not.

A SEASIDE EXPERIENCE.

Miles O'Reilly is at one of the seacoast watering places, and relates a little of his experience in these terms:

This morning I had a bath with a young Nereid, who swam like a duck, and is the luckiest of ducks in every way—even though she would not let me finish a song which she challenged me to write. The way of it was this—but first let me give the only two existing stanzas of my great projected poem, which is to be entitled

"AFTER THE BATH."

Her skin is fresh, and cool and pink,
But warm and red the lips I press,
And all her beauty seems to shrink
Compacter in her clinging dress;
While o'er her shoulders, o'er hip,
O'er swelling bust and far adown,
In trailing gold the tresses drip
Which form at night her braided crown.

No more her eyes in languor swim,
But flash with gay, coquettish smile;
And every pause, and every limb
Is thrilling into rise [illegible]
Her cheek hath caught a ruddier stain,
And her small feet in sand that sink,
Are marble-white, with many a vein
Down to the almond-nails of pink.

"THE LADY OF CHECKERS."

Among the habitues of the Paris cafes concerts are some singular characters. The observed of all observers is a rather pretty young woman, who, for a year past, has spent every afternoon and evening at the Alhambra, where she drinks a number of glasses of beer, smokes some cigarettes, and plays checkers with the genuine ardor of an admirer of the game. The waiters and the customers of the place treat her with great respect. Her history is quite romantic. Several years ago she was a poor actress, travelling with one of the provincial companies. One day the son of a wealthy old Marquis saw her and fell in love with her. Being a very honorable young man, he told his parents he would marry her. The Marquis and his wife were in dismay. "What! A relative of the Montmorency family—the scion of one of the oldest houses in France—should marry such a woman! Impossible!" The father of the young man, to reassure his wife, said it was a flame that would pass, and, besides, the young man was not yet twenty-five years old, and could not marry, therefore, without obtaining the consent of his parents and those of the young actress. When the son would not desist from his purpose, the father told him he could not marry the actress with his consent; and finally he prevailed on the young man to go abroad for a couple of years. But so intense was his love that he died in Africa of a broken heart, before six months had elapsed. On his death-bed he bequeathed all his own property, amounting to upward of thirty thousand francs, to the actress. His parents, however, went to law to contest the validity of the will. Though the grounds on which they brought suit were very weak, the young actress consented readily to an offer they made to her, to pay her a life-rent of 800 francs a month. She said if she recovered the whole amount she would be too rich, and riches brought cares in their wake. Eight hundred francs a month were abundantly enough for her. Thereupon she went to Paris, rented a nice little house, and, being a passionate lover of the game of checkers, spent every day many hours in playing at the Alhambra. The waiters call her "The lady of checkers."

A NOVEL ELECTION.

The Easton (Md.) Star gives an account of a large picnic held in a grove near Trappe, in that county, on the 4th of July, and adds:

"The great feature of the day was an election, at ten cents a vote, to determine the prettiest and most popular lady of the district, to whom a splendid fruit cake was awarded, the proceeds of the election to go to the Trappe band. Over 3,000 votes were cast, thus netting the band about $300. The principal candidates were Miss Welch, Miss Caulk and Miss Orendorf. Up to within a minute of closing the polls, Miss Caulk was several hundred votes ahead and her admirers were confident of success; but a friend of Miss Welch, kept his ballot back to the last, paid $100 and gave her a thousand votes, which secured her the victory by some six hundred plurality, amid the plaudits of her friends. This is a novel way of determining the prettiest girl in the neighborhood."

THE FASHIONS.

The Newest Summer Styles.

[From Madame Demorest's Monthly.]

Among the desirable new goods brought out this season are white broche muslins. They consist of muslins enriched with a raised broche figure, white instead of colored, and make really beautiful and useful dresses, as they wash and "do up," in laundry parlance, with an appearance of newness which is unusual in fine muslin. The price is somewhat high, as it always is for novelties, but the material is very wide (one yard and a quarter), and only a small quantity is required for a dress.

Fine chene mohair, in black and white, is another very fashionable material for travelling dresses; it must be a pure article, or the color will not stand; but if of good quality it is very nice, does not wrinkle easily, and cleans beautifully at the end of the season. Narrow cross cut bands of black silk form a suitable trimming, stitched on with white.

Satin striped chambery gauze has largely taken the place of grenadine, and is preferred on account of retaining its stiffness even when exposed to moisture or damp air. They are prettily trimmed with loops of satin ribbon, or with narrow cross cut bands of satin in the contrasting color.

White toilets are as fashionable as ever, and have the advantage of always being fresh and charming. We have mentioned the white broche muslin, which trim very appropriately with cluny lace; but there are the thinner organdies and Swiss, which are more suitable for evening wear, and the still lighter tulles, always pretty and always in vogue.

Over these are worn peplum skirts, trimmed with lace, or empress sashes, which form a bodice, and are knotted low upon the skirt behind.

New and costly peplum skirts, worn over rich silk and satin dresses, and still more effectively over the lightest tulle, consist of feather tips crimson and gold, white or mottled, like the peacock. They are very costly, and create much the sort of sensation when they are seen that would be excited by the appearance of a wild Indian in original costume.

The new silks preparing for fall are richly brocaded in new and striking designs, duplicated mainly from patterns sent to the Paris Exposition. The more eccentric ones represent feathers, flashes of lightning, or flame-colored darts upon a black ground, birds, animals, and the like. We prefer, however, the life-like tracery of a bunch of white daisies, loosely knotted upon a green ground; sprays of lilies of the valley, grown upon a bright blue ground, or long, slender stems, wonderfully shaded in all the new colors, in tints of crimson and gold, from stems twisted of "mermaid" green.

A most gorgeous pattern—there is no other word that will express it—represents a bed of tulips; [illegible] Not one woman [illegible] could wear such a dress; and if the rage continues and grows for large figures, it will become a matter of serious inquiry what the little women are to do.

BONNETS FOR AUGUST.

Hats are now larger than bonnets; bonnets have steadily grown smaller as the season advanced, until they now consist of nothing more than a mere spray of flowers, selected to match the trimming of the dress and laid on a light foundation of tulle.

This is the favorite style of dress bonnets at the fashionable watering places and, with the transparent toilets of muslin, grenadine, chambery gauze, and other delicate tissues, nothing can be prettier. With the white muslin toilets, of which a great many have been prepared for this month, these little floral head-dresses are especially charming, the flowers generally consisting of violets, forget-me-nots, pinks, daisies, and the like, selected with reference to the color of the ribbon with which the dress is trimmed.

We notice this season that bonnets are made more than usual to match the toilette. This has always been the French style, but until recently only a very few ladies have adopted it in this country. The reason for the change may possibly be found somewhat in the fact that ladies are now to a great extent their own milliners, and the small bonnets being easily made, and requiring little material, they can afford five or six where they formerly had one, and not unfrequently make one to match every dress.

With a pearl gray silk, for instance, we have seen a large llama lace shawl worn, and a black lace bonnet, trimmed only with leaves and bunches of red currants.

With a white muslin dress and paletot, trimmed with blue ribbon, we have seen a little white muslin bonnet worn, lined with blue silk and ornamented with blue ribbon, and barbe-like ends of Valenciennes lace.

A pretty effect was also produced by a costume composed of lilac silk, brocaded with white flowers, a white lace shawl, and a bonnet of lilac crape, trimmed with white flowers, and having white lace strings.

Very small bonnets, made of rice straw, or fine white Italian straw, are beaded, but we do not consider this any improvement to them.

Bridesmaids wear bonnets now instead of veils, but have long tulle veils, divided and worn like a scarf on the sides of the bonnet, nearly enveloping the figure. This new mode answers very well for a wedding at church, but we prefer that bridesmaids in full dress should only wear wreaths, leaving the veil to the bride, and the bonnets for accompaniments to a bridal travelling costume.

Hats for country wear are endless in shape and style. Some have long crowns and narrow brims, and are trimmed by twisting a lace scarf around them, which hangs down at the back.

Straw fingers are much used upon the edges of round hats, and bands of feather trimmings are very common. There are two shapes in country hats with large brims; one is the Shepherdess, a low crowned hat with a wide brim, often trimmed with a single plait of velvet, one end hanging down behind; the other, the Garden hat, so-called, with a somewhat higher crown, and a deep brim sloping down in front and at the back, completely shading both face and neck. A wreath of leaves, with small berries attached, sufficiently ornaments this hat.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Marseilles is much used this season for children's suits, as well as pique (which is only a lighter kind of Marseilles,) and is found exceedingly useful and durable. Unlike most washing materials, it can be gored to advantage, as the texture is so thick that fulness and plaits or folds are clumsy.

We do [illegible] pique [illegible] four feet high [illegible] old in th[illegible] will be done so as to [illegible] used to [illegible] ladies; when [illegible] they look better than when used for any other, and they are very serviceable—invaluable to ladies who wish to spend a long summer at rural farm-houses.

Plain white or buff pique and Marseilles are the only kinds adapted to children, simply embroidered or trimmed with washing braid. A large, heavy, or elaborate pattern is out of place on small garments, and adds nothing to their beauty.

A most useful and simple country dress for a little girl of seven to ten years, consists of a gored pique skirt, with a little bodice, cut in one with the skirt, a short, straight jacket, a high white body, a round straw hat, and high kid boots; the coat and jacket braided in a narrow vine or Greek pattern upon a straight edge, or following the line of scallops.

Sometimes the bodice consists simply of a belt, which is made separate from the skirt, and rounded sash ends are added, which descend upon the skirt, one in the centre of each breadth, and are braided to match the jacket.

Buff and unbleached linen make very nice summer suits for boys, stitched to resemble a black, or black and cord, or trimmed with silk cord in simple lines, between which the buttons are placed. Light clothes make up very nicely also in this way, and prove very suitable for early fall wear.

A pretty costume for a little girl for dressy occasions consists of a white muslin frock, (Swiss), made high, with long sleeves; over this a short gored skirt and pink striped silk vandyked out on the lower edge, and finished to match.

A travelling dress for a little girl is composed of gray mohair, scalloped out, and ornamented with five rows of crimson or scarlet silk star braid upon the skirt, and short paletot. Toque of gray straw, trimmed with band of gray velvet, and crimson or scarlet aigrette.

SEASIDE GOSSIP.

Bathing Scenes at Cape May.

[Cape May Correspondence (July 18) of the New York Herald.]

The fair [illegible] of Cape May must be very confident in the spell of their charms to let their admirers see them as they appear metamorphosed for the bath. Fancy Jones, who has been "smitten" at a hop by an angel in a waterfall and Empress trail, with the eyes of Venus and the figure of Juno. Fancy Jones, after a desperate flirtation with the above, breathing soft nothings in the moonlight promenade under the influence of the swelling strains of the band. Fancy his feelings, upon being greeted the next morning on the beach by the same angel disguised in flannel swathings and a coal scuttle straw hat—the usual toilette ocean[illegible]. A very miracle, by Proteus! All the marvellous allurements of coiffure and shape, trimming and trail have vanished, and there stands before him a dishevelled gypsy, garbed in salt-smelling turf rig, with little of the original left save the bright eyes, the pearly teeth and the merry laugh of the charmer. All the pretty compliments and smiles prepared, referring to Venus rising from the sea foam, Nereids, Amphitrite, &c., forsake the brain of the astonished Jones. And how does he appear in the eyes of the belle as he scampers from the breakers to the bathing box? Can that lank, blue-footed individual, with the "fringe and tassel of his countenance" dripping with salt water, and clad in garments that might once have belonged to some sea fisherman in very reduced circumstances, be the gay and fascinating Jones of but yesterday? the exquisite who travels on his shape; Jones the lady killer, glorious in the ne plus ultra of fashionable elegance? Alas! yes. But quantum mutatus ab illo.

The scene on the beach of a morning is verily an aquatic carnival. Old and young, grave and gay, men, women and children, all seem to have gone more or less crazy for the time being. Such a motley assemblage of uncouth, grotesque costumes, of all colors and cuts; scarlet, white, blue, gray and plaid; and then such wonderful headgear. As they plunge into the serf, reeling and dipping, rolling and tumbling about in the foam in every possible attitude and direction, the coup d'œil is inexpressibly amusing and baroque. Many of the actors in this harlequinade remind one irresistibly, with their loose, spineless shapes girt about the middle like a sack of old clothes, of the lay figure which is invariably pitched off the precipice into the seething abyss in certain Irish melo-dramas of the sensational stripe.

The Cape May beach is admirably adapted for bathing. The slope under the water is very gradual, so that the under-tow is scarcely felt. Accidents to bathers are very rare, and may always be traced to the recklessness of the bather. The Spaniards have a proverb which, being translated, reads: "The great secret in swimming is to know how to take care of your clothes." But there is no need of this operation here. The principal hotels have roomy and convenient dressing-rooms on the beach, provided with every necessary for bathers. The majority bathe but once a day—in the morning at about eleven o'clock, although there are some who take a dip in the surf as often as two or three times daily. One would think that these latter would become surfeited with the recreation.

The Wondrous Textile Fabrics of Hindostan.

In the manufacture of muslin, the Hindoos surpass all other people, as they do in the manufacture of the Cashmere shawl. There is a class of muslin termed "woven air," the fabric of which is so marvellously fine that the Hindoos themselves are fond of relating all kinds of strange theories respecting it.

Mr. Bolt, in his "Consideration of the Affairs of India," speaking of the Dacca muslins, says that according to report, the Emperor Aurungzebe once "was angry with his daughter for showing her skin through her clothes, whereupon the young Princess remonstrated in her justification, that she had seven jupiths, or suits, on; another tale was to the effect that, "in the Nabob Aliverdy Khwan's time, a weaver was chastised and turned out of the city of Dacca for his neglect in not preventing his cow from eating up a piece of 'Abrovan,' which he had spread and left upon the grass"—the muslin, of course, being so fine that the animal could not see it upon the herbage.

So delicate is the manufacture of the short staple of the Dacca cotton, that it can only be woven into yarn at certain times of the day. The morning is generally so employed before the dew has left the grass; if spinning is carried on after that time, the spinner, who is always a woman under thirty years of age, spins the yarn over a pan of water, the evaporation of which affords sufficient moisture to prevent the fibres from becoming too brittle to handle. Delicate as the muslin is, it will wash, which European muslins will not. The durability of the Dacca muslin, notwithstanding its surprising fineness—a piece of "evening dew," one yard wide and four yards long, only weighing 556 grains—is said to be owing to the greater number of twists given to the Dacca yarn, as compared with the finest muslin yarns of England or France. The time taken to spin and weave the threads in a piece of "woven air" is very great; the reader will not therefore be surprised to hear that it sells at the rate of a guinea a yard.

The "Abrovan," or "Running Water," is considered the second class of muslin; "Shubnum," or "Evening Dew," is the third quality. It is so called because it is so fine that it can scarcely be distinguished from dew upon the grass. There are several other very fine Dacca muslins that are known by distinctive names, but the three so poetically designated are the most famous. The Dhobees, who remove from mould from this precious material, use the juice of the amroold plant for that purpose; and to remove other spots or stains a composition of ghee, lime, and mineral alkali. There are Mahomedans who also repair the woven [illegible] who weave it. [illegible] an expert Rafuger, or darner, "can take a thread twenty yards long from a piece of the finest muslin of the same dimensions, and replace it with one of the finest quality." It is said that they execute their finest work under the influence of opium.

A still more exquisite and expensive work of the Indian loom is the figured muslin. A piece of this fabric, measuring twenty yards, [illegible] made in 1720, [illegible] and silver threads [illegible]

[illegible] which this absolutely pure gold is employed never tarnishes—a perfection to which European fabricators have not yet attained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following is Manager Irwin's official statement of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

The Money market is without any change. [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was firm but almost neglected—no demand beyond the requirements of city millers. Corn was less active and without material change for No. 1, but No. 2 was a shade easier. Oats quiet at an advance of [illegible]. Rye improved [illegible]. Barley was neglected. Mess Pork more active, and [illegible] better. Bulk Meats higher and buoyant. Lard dull. Freights quiet. Seeds and Whiskey neglected.

Gold was a shade easier to-day. [illegible] The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., Gold brokers:

[illegible]

The following table shows the daily range and closing prices of Gold during the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

The Public Funds were steady. The following table shows the New York closing prices to-day as compared with the three previous days:

[illegible]

Here the market was firm, with an active demand for investment. We quote:

[illegible]

Local Securities were firm at previous quotations, viz.:

[illegible]

—The following table shows the value of imports, amount of duties received and number of foreign entries at the Boston Custom House, from 1850 to 1866, inclusive:

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

The following are the closing prices for cash, July 20, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co.:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 20.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSCHE BRIEVEN.

[illegible]

Special Notices

[illegible]

Proposals.

Convict Labor to Let.

PROPOSALS Wanted for Employing the Convict Labor in the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet.

[illegible]

Watches.

Superior Imitation Gold Hunting Watches.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

ANCHOR LINE [illegible]

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY [illegible], 1867.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

The Coming Week of Great Interest to Base Ball Players.

Advent of the National Club of Washington.

A Grand Tournament—The State Convention.

The Nationals on Their Travels.

Trotting at the Sunnyside Course.

A Great Race at the Dexter Park.

Miscellaneous Sporting Gossip.

The celebrated nine of the National Base Ball Club of Washington, left that city on the [illegible] of the present month on a tour through the principal cities of the West. After a triumphant progress through all the towns in the West which they have visited, they will arrive in this city on Wednesday morning.

[illegible]

THE NATIONALS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

On Friday evening, the 19th, the Nationals arrived in Columbus, Ohio, and on the following day played a game with the Capital Club of that city. The following is the score of the game:

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Contract for the Washington Street Tunnel—Our Water Supply—A Proposal.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

To the Patriotic Citizens of Chicago.

[illegible]

It is the duty of those who reap the benefits of the overthrow of the rebellion to relieve the sufferings of all such families and of such wounded and disabled soldiers.

[illegible]

Chicago, July 18, 1867.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Duvall Another Week in Chicago.—Owing to several critical cases, Dr. Duvall could not leave for his summer tour as expected. He will heal all diseases one week longer at the Healing Institute, Wabash avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets, east side, and second door north of Second Presbyterian Church. Carriage entrance, 13 Dearborn place. Generally only from one to three treatments required to effect a permanent cure of any curable disease, without medicine or instruments. N. B.—After the close of next week the Healing Institute will be closed until about the 1st of September.

Twenty-five and thirty cents a foot is the price we charge for wire cloth window-shades of the best quality. They exclude dust, flies and musquitos. [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Lake street, southwest corner of Lake and Franklin streets.

Corns Extracted Without Pain.—Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints or Ingrowing Nails. Go to Dr. Kennion, office 119 Clark street. Dr. K. has operated on the feet more than sixteen years in Boston and Chicago. Rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

At the Second Baptist Church, in this city, July 18th, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, WM. R. HOLDEN, Esq., and Miss SARAH J. REVELL. No cards.

In this city, July 18th, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. L. D. PARTRIDGE, of Indiana, and Miss ROSEMINA HALL, of Chicago.

Chicago Times please copy.

In this city, July 18th, by Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. EDWARD MACKWAY and Miss LOUISA NEWTON.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 16th, SAMUEL L. SNIFFEN, of [illegible], New York City, in the 39th year of his age.

Another noble man has fallen. Of him it can be truly said, he was honorable and courteous in his dealings with his fellow men, generous to all, and beloved by all who knew him. His death will leave a void not easily to be filled.

"Go to your sculptured tombs, ye great,
In a' the tinseled trash of state;
But by this turf I'll wait.
Than sweet wan of worth,
And weep the a' best fellow's fate
E'er lain in earth."

In Racine, Wis., July 19, SELDEN SPENCER, aged 77 years 9 months and 19 days.

Auction Sales

AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes; 100 doz. each Dress, Calico, Hickory, Check and Grey Flannel Shirts; Brown Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers; Bleached and Drill do, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st., Household Furniture of every description, Parlor and Bed-room Suites, Second-hand, Velvet, Pile, and other Carpets; a large assortment of Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, July 25th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,
French Liquors, American do, Teas, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, 127 Dearborn-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., 20 ACRES OF LAND In the State of Indiana, [illegible] from Chicago. Sale positive. Description may be seen at Auction Rooms. Regular sale of household furniture on Tuesday, July 23.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, 127 Dearborn-st., Sells on MONDAY, July 22d, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the PREMISES AT NO. 266 FOUQUET-ST., Near Halsted, the west [illegible] of Lot 14, in Block 29, School Section Addition, being 25x125 ft. to an alley. Title perfect, as can be seen by abstract.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT AT No. 90 North Green-st., between Carroll and Kinzie-sts. We shall sell on TUESDAY, July 23d, at 7½ o'clock p. m., on the premises, the story-and-a-half frame house, with lot [illegible], known as No. 90 North Green-st. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment for men's and boys' wear, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. Also, a line of Fur Caps, Goods, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

371 WABASH-AV.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house No. 371 Wabash-av. The entire Furniture, [illegible] Parlor and Chamber Sets, Oil Cloths, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Furniture, Crockery, [illegible], &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.
Large assortment of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE,
French Plate Mantel Glass, Trunks, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

BOARDING-HOUSE AND SALOON AT AUCTION, [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

12 [illegible]

[illegible]

225 [illegible]

265 [illegible]

285 [illegible]

328 [illegible]

334 [illegible]

800 Wabash-av.—[illegible]

925 Wabash-av.—[illegible]

A FEW gentlemen boarders wanted, in a good location, convenient to the cars, on the West Side, within 15 minutes walk of the Court House. First-class board given. Address "Mrs S C," Tribune office.

AT HYDE PARK—Excellent board at moderate rates may be obtained, from date to the 15th of April, at the Hyde Park Seminary, which has recently been thoroughly repaired internally. Apply to Rev. L. ADAMS, Hyde Park.

TWO suites of rooms, with board at very reasonable rates, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office. One or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home, handsomely furnished, large front rooms, first-class board and accommodations in a respectable family. Best references required. Address "C," box 1329.

Amusements.

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW,
AND
School of Educated Animals,
WILL EXHIBIT AT
Chicago, Foot of Randolph-st.,
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
July 29th, 30th, 31st, and August 1st, 1867.

This being the Great and Popular Jester's FAREWELL TOUR, he will positively appear, for the first time in several years, at each performance, in his self-created and unapproachable role of

CLOWN TO THE ARENA.

The attractions of THE GREAT SHOW are manifold and unequalled, embracing in part the most renowned EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, and FUNAMBULISTS in the world.

The equine paragon and reason-endowed

Blind Excelsior, Jr.

The only

HERD of SACRED CATTLE

in the civilized world.

The magnificent Trick Horse of the Arabian Desert,

"Stephen A. Douglas."

The original and inimitable Trick and Clown Mules

Pete and Barney.

Educated Monkeys, Ponies, etc.

NOVEL FEATS,
DARING ACTS,
THRILLING SCENES,

Humorous Disquisitions and Sallies, Interest, Instruction and Mirth, governed by the strictest rules of refinement and propriety.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
(LATE VARIETY THEATRE,)
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

NO SMOKING OR DRINKING allowed in the auditorium.

On MONDAY EVENING, and until further notice, will be produced in a style unequalled in magnificence and splendor, the

BLACK CROOK,
Or, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

To give proper effect to this gorgeous spectacle, the following Terpsichorean artists have been engaged:
Mlle. ALBERTINE, Miss JENNIE EAGAN,
And a complete Corps de Ballet of FIFTY YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL LADIES, under the supervision of Sig. SANDFORD.

Prices of Admission, 25, 40 and 50 cents. Reserved seats 60 cents.

MATINEE
Every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD............Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements..........F. E. AIKEN.
Stage Manager.......................THOS. BARRY.
Assistant Stage Manager..........J. A. LAPHORE.

New Historical Drama, by Planche. New Burlesque by Warden. Commences at 8 o'clock.
On Monday evening, July 22d, a Comic Operatic Extravaganza, entitled THE BLACK COOK. Previous to which the Historical Drama of CHARLES XII.
Tuesday afternoon, at ½ past 2, a Grand Scenic Exhibition,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE, 8000.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Wabash-av.

GEO. W. MORGAN'S
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1867.

Mr. MORGAN will be assisted by the following eminent Artists: Mrs. MATTISON, Contralto; Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor; Mr. C. A. HAVENS, Organist, and Mr. D. A. HOOD, Accompanist.
TICKETS, One Dollar. To be obtained at the principal Music Stores.

NOTICE—Those gentlemen who have taken the suits from the

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,"

May 6th, and not returned them, are hereby requested to

RETURN IMMEDIATELY.

If not, I will compel the gentlemen by law.
CAPT. CHUM,
188 North Clark-st.

WRIGHT'S GROVE, North Clark-st.
The Champion of the World,

PROF. JENKINS,

The Great Canadian Blondin, and Hero of Niagara Falls, will give two Grand Night Rope Performances at Wright's Grove, North Clark-st., on SUNDAY, July 21, at [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock, in which he will perform over fifty different feats, such as walking with baskets on his feet, carrying a man on his back, walking without the assistance of a balance pole, &c. &c. A brass band will be in attendance.
Admittance to the Grove, 25 cents.

The Full Programme of July 4th, at [illegible]
Will be carried out. Particulars in a few days.
F. A. WECHELMAN, Lessee.

A. A. FAVARGER invites the Teachers and Lady and Gentlemen Students of Modern Languages, to a Lecture on "The Best Method of Learning to Speak a Language Correctly," MONDAY [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, in Lecture Room of [illegible], corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Mr. F. will illustrate his [illegible] the pure French pronunciation.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, [illegible]

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—[illegible]

The Turf.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

A PURSE OF $700.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two brick [illegible] houses, [illegible]. Apply to WILLIAM [illegible]

TO RENT—House—[illegible] Wabash av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable suite of six rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story dwelling house, No. [illegible] South Halsted-st., between Madison and [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story house, No. 562 West Madison-st., 10 rooms, well finished. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises or at [illegible] Randolph-st.

TO RENT—For two or three months from August 1st, to a family without children, a furnished house of 8 rooms, in good location, on the West Side, within half a block of street cars. The services of a good girl can probably be retained, if desired. None need apply without good references. Address "M L," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A new dwelling containing [illegible] rooms, pantry and closets, [illegible]

TO RENT—Boarding house, 286 State-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage 178 Park av. 7 rooms, pantry and closets. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. SEA, 152 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—The large dwelling, No. 165 Cottage Grove-av., containing 17 rooms, [illegible] T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling on Wabash-av., [illegible] 173 State-st.

TO RENT—Two dwellings on Wabansia-av., near [illegible] T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A private boarding-house, with furniture, on Wabash-av., [illegible] P. O. Box 2519.

TO RENT—House 330 State-st., and furniture for sale.

TO RENT—To a family without children, cottage with 5 rooms and pantry, [illegible]

TO RENT—Large furnished boarding house in the best location on North Side. None but responsible parties need apply. H. SIDNEY DOW, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms in second story, and part of basement of a house [illegible] No children preferred [illegible] P. O. Box 6093.

TO RENT—Two story house 637 Sedgwick-st., 8 rooms, closets, &c. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two story frame house 530 West Washington-st., near Union Park, good yard and barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Four new cottages, containing [illegible] rooms, closets and good basement for fuel, [illegible] Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two first-class houses on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., 12 and 13 rooms each. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—On Wabash av., marble front residence, 15 rooms. On South Morgan-st., cottage for $15. On South Jefferson-st., a carpenter shop. Also several cottages, houses and saloons in desirable places. BRADLEY & RICE, Real Estate Brokers and House Agents, Room 32 Reynold's Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, 202 Madison-st., near Wells.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, in suites, for families, or single, on the Lake Shore, north of Eighteenth-st. Call at 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A large new furnished room in Bryan Block, corner State and Monroe-sts. Call at room 30.

TO RENT—A large front room, unfurnished, without board, with large closet, marble basin, gas, &c. Call or address 311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A furnished sitting room and bed-room, at 253 North Clark-st. Call at premises, for one week.

TO RENT—At 46 South Jefferson-st., with board, a front chamber, with large clothes press, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a furnished room.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, in Lind's Block, on second floor, suitable for an office or sleeping room. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—The upper part of brick dwelling, No. 52 Fourth-av., containing 5 large rooms, with closets and bath room; gas and water in every room. Pleasant location. Apply at the house, or at Room 44 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—Several nicely furnished rooms at 215 South Water-st.

TO RENT—In a widow lady's family, a front parlor and bedroom, to one or two young men. Parlor furnished or unfurnished and rooms kept in order if desired. Call at 278 West Madison-st., second house from Western-av.

TO RENT—In a private house, furnished or unfurnished, two pleasant rooms suitable for housekeeping or sleeping rooms. Terms moderate. One small room, $7. 96 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—Two rooms, one furnished and one unfurnished, for lodging rooms, at 18 South Clinton-st., ten minutes' walk from the Court House.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with beautiful shade trees in front of residence, at 168 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A nice furnished room. Apply at Room 75 Reynold's Block. None but gentlemen need apply.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, with board, at 92 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant bedroom for two gentlemen, at 92 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—Very desirable room, new building, 93 Dearborn-st. Furniture for sale. Call at room, or on J. G. TODD & Co., 56 Randolph-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Offices and basements to rent in the building on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts. Apply at 94 Washington-st., Room 27, or at 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—Hotel, very desirably located on the North Side, containing about 75 rooms, all newly fitted up and in first-class order. For particulars apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Store and basement No. 88 Washington-st., as we are about to remove to No. 90, next door. Also, two floors at No. 90 Washington-st., next door, 50x20 feet, each, suitable for printing or light manufacturing. PETERSON & PATTERSON, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Rear of store. Inquire at Butterfield & Co.'s music store, 123 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two nice rooms, suitable for offices, at 90 Washington-st. Rent low. Apply to HAZLITT & QUINTON, Printers, 84 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A River Lot on the South Branch, near the Fort Wayne Railroad Bridge, with 100 feet dock front. A. J. AVERELL.

TO RENT—Cellar and dock, Nos. 36 and 38 River-st. Cellar 80x80 feet. Dock 80x80 feet. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Stores, dwellings and offices in Howe's new block, corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. Inquire of MYRON L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

TO RENT—Desk room in the large and pleasant offices, 13 and 14, No. 132 Dearborn-st. Apply to J. S. FURLONG & CO., Patent Solicitors, Rooms 8 and 9.

TO RENT—Store, No. 217 Lake-st., between Franklin and Wells-sts.
152 Washington-st., near the Chamber of Commerce, two-story building, with a basement, suitable for stores, offices, &c. Apply to BARKER & TULEY, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling above, water and gas in store and dwelling, corner of Canal and Adams-sts. Possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—The store 201 1-2 South Clark-st., in first rate repair, rent low. Also for sale cheap, the fixtures of said store. D. HART.

TO RENT—Room 16x44, suitable for light manufacturing. Also, we have storage for carriages and sleighs in Carriage Repository, 195 State-st., corner of Adams. BRADLEY & SMITH.

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen—To travel and sell goods by sample. Good wages and steady employment. Address, with stamp, HAMILTON, PERRY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A man with a good wife, the man to do chores and make himself generally useful about the house and farm; woman to do general housework; in the country, about two miles from a pleasant city and railroad [illegible] from Chicago. A good home, constant employment, and fair wages to the right man. For particulars apply to C. E. [illegible], at 49 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A steady man, with small capital, can engage in a profitable cash paying business, by applying at No. 133 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Single young man to peddle, who is thoroughly acquainted with the North Side; must speak German. Apply at 318 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Salesman of mature age, and pleasing address, to assume [illegible] by steady business for a term of years. J. H. JONES, 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A salesman of experience, who can come well recommended, and devote himself to business. C. E. NORTON, 133 Dearborn-st. Call from 9 to 12, and 1 to 6.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first-class blacksmith, one familiar with working cast steel. To the right man good wages and steady employment certain. Apply immediately at Chicago Mill Fork Manufactory, No. 154 Nineteenth-st., near State-st.

WANTED—A first class pattern maker to go to Marquette, Lake Superior. Inquire at No. 7 North Market-st.

WANTED—Coopers—A few coopers can find steady employment through the season on flour barrel work at our shops at Lockport. Apply to NORTON & CO., 138 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An experienced Protestant nurse girl at 292 Indiana-av.

WANTED—Two good apprentice girls to learn the dressmaking trade. Apply at 207 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A lady of good address to canvass the city, for a new article, in great demand. Call at 94 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

WANTED—A first class seamstress at 17 Pine-st. Also a smart little girl to help in the dining-room.

WANTED—Two first-class dressmakers, and no others. Apply at MRS. SANFORD'S Rooms, 136 Lake-st., up stairs.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl accustomed to general housework. None but the best need apply. Address "GEORGE," Republican office.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework in a small family, at 190 Park-av. A good, quiet, competent girl will find a good home and receive good wages. None need apply who cannot give unexceptionable reference from former employer.

WANTED—A first-class cook, at 139 Wabash-av. To a competent person good wages will be paid, and steady employment.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A practical printer with a few hundred dollars, as a partner in a job office on the North Side. Call at the Law office of GEO. W. PARKS, 59 North Clark-st., for three days.

WANTED—A good second hand stationary steam engine and tubular boiler, about 15-horse power, or either separate. Inquire at 180 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A party who has had an extensive business acquaintance in the city, and can command a few thousand dollars, wishes to engage in some lucrative business already established, either manufacturing, mercantile or commission; or would engage in a new business, provided it can be shown there is money in it. Address "BUSINESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Money to loan, at eight per cent, for five years, on first-class security, in Chicago. Inquire at CLARK & LAYTON'S Real Estate Rooms, 128 Washington-st.

WANTED—Soldiers to know that advances will be made on good claims. Address "BROKER," P. O. Box 1624, stating company, regiment, and name of your attorney.

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsy Woman. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which may save you years of sorrow and care, visit the Gypsy Palmist and get your life told correctly by the palm of your hand. Full satisfaction given. Don't forget the number, 300 South Clark-st., over the furniture store. Fee $1.

WANTED—Country drug store. Address, with full particulars, EDWIN ARIZ, Dorr's Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—A "B. A." and "L. L. B." of the University of Dublin, wishes for a few pupils in the general branches; also piano and French, acquired at Paris. Course of thirteen lessons, $10. Address P. O. Box 1465.

WANTED—Any one wanting a good home for a girl from 15 to 13 years of age, will hear of a good chance by applying at 609 North Clark-st.

WANTED—To exchange from five to ten thousand dollars' worth of dry goods and notions, wholesale stock, for real estate in or near the city. Address "MERCHANT," Tribune office.

WANTED—A man with $5,000 to buy half interest in a new patent right. It is worth $100,000. Few such chances ever occur. Address P. O. Box 1384, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To invest from $10,000 to $20,000 in a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, lumber or coal. Any party having such a stock will hear of a cash customer by addressing "A B Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to engage in a profitable agency. $20 for one week, from [illegible] to [illegible] p. m., up stairs, 208 State-st.

WANTED—Government claims; will advance money on bounty and other good claims. Call upon, or address JOHN THOMPSON, 99 Madison-st., Room 7, Chicago.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your past, present, and future clearly revealed by the celebrated MRS. T. J. LEWIS. Diseases cured. 155 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Some good second hand office railing. Inquire at 92 Dearborn-st.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a house and lot, within two miles of Court House, worth about $4,000. Will pay half cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with ten per cent. interest. Address, giving location, "JONATHAN," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling of not over nine rooms, nor less than six, on the South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., east of State-st. Address, stating terms and location, P. O. Box 6033.

WANTED—To Rent—For a first class boarding-house, a large house on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Thirteenth-st., or any of the cross streets between State-st. and Michigan-av. and north of Thirteenth-st. Apply to M. ANDREWS, Room 6 Opera House, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—To Rent—Sometime between now and the first of September, a cottage of five to seven rooms, well located, in the West Division, south of Lake and east of Wood-sts. A new one preferred. Would like to confer with a party now building, or proposing to build. Address "COTTAGE," 28 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms, in a good location, for a dress and cloak maker. Address A. PARKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife, without children, a cottage, or the lower or upper part of a house, on the West Side. Call on or address, with particulars, "N P N," Room 19, No. 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—For a family of three persons, by September first, a good house with modern improvements, from 6 to 9 rooms, between Randolph and Adams-sts., east of Union Park, and west of Green-st. Address W. H. BROWNE, 93 and 95 West Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—By a careful tenant, a furnished house, north of Eighteenth-st. Address "M J M," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—For three or six months, by a gentleman and wife—no children—furnished house, with modern improvements. South Side preferred. Address "L," 31 Washington-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A large house, on South Side, of not less than 13 or 14 rooms, and will board two or three persons, owners; no children; furnished or partially so, with privilege of a few first-class boarders. First class parties preferred. References exchanged. Address for three days, "J L," 57 West Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class boarding-house, centrally located. A desirable tenant may be had by applying to H. SIDNEY DOW, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] Movements in Austria.

[illegible] Money in the European Markets.

[illegible] Intervention on [illegible] of Maximilian's Execution.

[illegible] Cretan Insurrection.

Cruelties Practised by Turks on Cretan Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] on Saturday by Messrs. Yates and Colfax.

[illegible] Equal Rights Bill [illegible] by the President.

Impeachment Testimony to be Published till November.

[illegible] the New Indian [illegible] Adopted by the Government.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible] Romero Responsible [illegible] the Death of Maximilian.

[illegible] Emperor's Last Letter to Carlotta.

FROM EUROPE.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Cretan Rebellion.

[illegible] NAVAL SQUADRON FORMING.

LONDON, July 21.

[illegible] from the Island of Candia, [illegible] report that the Cretans are [illegible] squadron of five ships, with which [illegible] to attempt the destruction of [illegible] fleet, which is supporting the [illegible] Pacha.

Austria.

POLITICAL REFORMS.

VIENNA, July 21.

[illegible] Austrian Reichstadt has adopted a [illegible] in favor of the political equality [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]